The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6697.—Vol. XL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. B. S. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. G. W. Richardson, Joseph H. Ward, M.D., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of F. J. King, Esq., of Riven-hall, St. Peter's.

DEATHS.

On the 30th August, at Lesson-hall, near Wigton, Cumberland, Charles Ray, Esq., aged 82, uncle of Mr. Brisco Ray, of this city.

On Wednesday, 23rd November, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of J. H. Read, Lower George-street, and third daughter of Philip Bragg, of Balmain, leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss, with a large circle of friends.

On the 23rd instant, at Redfern, Georgina Bell, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Branagrove, of George-street, aged 2 years and 4 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship

MALTA,

HENRY DOWN, commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAURITIUS, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, November 14th.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS. (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)

VICTORIA, and PHANTOM, will leave

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 3.30, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.)

Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30, 2.45.

From Manly, 12, 5, 5.30

On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, the PHANTOM (from Woolloomooloo 10.30,) will go an hour's trip around Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, weather permitting, before landing her passengers at Manly.

On TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, up Middle Harbour.

On FRIDAYS, Spring Cove and North Harbour.

On SATURDAYS (SPECIAL EXCURSION TRIP up Middle Harbour), the PHANTOM, from Woolloomooloo 2.30.

The Victoria will meet the Phantom at Woolloomooloo 10.30; parties wishing to take the excursion trip can transfer to her. No charge above the 1s. fare.

An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.

Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Return Tickets.—The swift and favourite boats ply between Sydney and Parramatta during the summer months as follows on week days:—

From Parramatta—at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney—at 9 a.m., and at 1.15, 4, and 6 p.m.

On SUNDAY.

From Parramatta—at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

From Sydney—at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Parramatta Fares (with no charge for omnibus).

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; return ticket, 4s.; steerage, 1s. 6d. return, 2s. 6d.

RYDE, &c.

Cabin, 2s.; return, 3s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s. 6d., available the same day, or between Saturday and Monday.

Phœnix Wharf, 21st November.

STEAM to MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, from Commercial Wharf 26th instant. W. DALTON.

STEAMER to BELLAMBI.—The RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port, FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 a.m., returning the same evening. Passage, 7s 6d.

SPIER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKETS TO

CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, 1st December.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

MELBOURNE.—The WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

(There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Tuesday next.)

The HUNTER.—The CLARENCE, THIS MORNING (THURSDAY), at 7; the ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN.——, TUESDAY, 11 p.m.

The MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The SAMSON, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.

BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—The TELEGRAPH, MONDAY EVENING, at 11.

WIDE BAY.—The WARATAH, TUESDAY, 6th December, at 10 p.m.

PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON (THURSDAY), at 6 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION in FREIGHT per A. S. N. Co.'s steamers to BRISBANE.

Dead weight—Flour, salt, sugar, iron, &c., 21s. per ton.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 23rd November.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on or about FRIDAY, 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s Steamers will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English Mails.

For AUCKLAND direct, loading at Grafton Wharf, the LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, JOHNSON, commander, on 10th December.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, the AIREDALE, 500 tons, FRANCIS JOHNS, commander, on 10th December.

Return Tickets are issued at a reduced rate, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

ALBATROSS, for MACLEAY RIVER. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The WOODPECKER, BREWER, master, SAILS on SATURDAY NEXT. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch ESTHER, ROBERTS, master, sails first fair wind. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind. Apply on board.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to CASINO and LISMORE—The schooner HELEN, now receiving cargo. Apply at the Pacific Wharf; or WM. WRIGHT, 23, Bathurst-street.

COURIER, for EDEN and PANBULA, will sail on THURSDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to Captain SULLIVAN, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—☞ To follow the City of Melbourne, the favourite regular trader RAVEN will be quickly despatched.

For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper schooner and regular trader UNION, LITTLECOTE, master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to H. CLARKE, at the wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE and GEELONG.—The A1 clipper schooner HUGH ROBERTS, J. COOPER, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The SARAH has the whole of her dead weight engaged, and has only room for a few tons of light freight, for which or cabin passage apply on board at foot of King-street, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The schooner MARY AND ROSE; has the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight, &c., apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner SOUVENIR will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf in a few days. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Circular Quay, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine barque FANNY FISHER, SULLIVAN, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The regular trader BREADALBANE, P. JONES, commander, will meet with immediate dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND, at Grafton Wharf.—The fine schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DONALD, is now fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY next.

Apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-st.

FOR WELLINGTON and HAWKES' BAY.—The EMILY ALLISON. For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD; or at Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, LONGMORE, master. Freight at reduced price. Will sail in the early part of next week. Freight or passage, apply J. J. PEACOCK, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point; or Captain LONGMORE, on board. November 24.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER, ☞ calling at NELSON (at the special request of shippers), the favourite regular trader LOIUS AND MIRIAM, VANDERVORD, commander, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf, with her usual punctuality.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—Barque LAUNCESTON, to sail 25th instant.

Ditto (clipper) LION, to sail 30th instant.

For light freight and passage only, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The BETTY, Captain HOLMBERG, will sail for Valparaiso, in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain HOLMBERG, on board; or to BROWN and CO., Spring-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—To sail on the 25th November.—The clipper barque CARRIE LELAND, P. L SMITH, commander, will be despatched as above.

For light freight and passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for the FEBRUARY SALES.—The A1 clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT has nearly the whole of her cargo alongside. Shippers are requested to complete their engagements at once to prevent their wools being shut out. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1347 tons, Captain HENRY NEATBY, will sail early in February.

For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The LA HOGUE has all her dead weight, and is now receiving Wool, at the Circular Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 20th December, the A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons register, R. HADDEN, commander; has good accommodation for passengers, and having discharged all her inward cargo is prepared to receive wool or other freight.

Apply to Captain HADDEN, on board, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

BLACKWALL, for LONDON.—To SAIL on the 20th December, the well-known fast-sailing A1 13 year frigate-built ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM STEWART, commander, belonging to Messrs. R. and H. Green, now lying at the Circular Quay, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board. Shippers of wool are informed that she will arrive for the April sales in London, generally the highest of the season. Her sailing qualities are well known, having made the voyage to Port Phillip in seventy days.

Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations. Plans of cabin and further particulars may be obtained of Captain STEWART, on board at the Circular Quay; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street; or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

N.B.—The vessel will only carry a very limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, that suitable berths may be reserved.

SHIP BLUE JACKET, FOR LONDON.—Under engagement to sail positively 1st December.—This magnificent and beautifully built A1 ship, 1556 tons register, commanded by Captain F. D. FROST, will be despatched as above. Her accommodations for first, second, and intermediate passengers are unequalled either for size, beauty, or convenience. She is universally known as a remarkably fast sailer, and most comfortable ship at sea. Many applications have been made for passages, which will enable her to be punctually despatched. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and fast receiving her cargo.

Apply to Captain FROST, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL direct.—Passage money, £14 and upwards.—The celebrated clipper ship SALDANHA, 1562 tons register, MATTHEW FLYNN, commander, will sail from MELBOURNE, for LIVERPOOL, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1859. This well-known clipper ship, having arrived after a splendid run from Liverpool, will be despatched again for that port punctually on the above date. This clipper has a flush deck, forming a delightful promenade of 200 feet, for all classes of passengers. Her saloon is elegantly fitted up. The state-rooms are of that comfortable character for which this line is celebrated, and provided with all cabin furniture, bedding, linen, &c. The second cabin is commodious and well ventilated, and passengers in this class are supplied with all crockery and table linen, &c., as well as steward's attendance. Third class passengers will find on inspection this ship the most desirable conveyance in port, the whole of the rooms being enclosed, and exceedingly well lighted and ventilated by large side ports. A qualified surgeon accompanies the ship. A stewardess will be provided for the comfort of lady passengers.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS, of BLACKWALL YARD LONDON LINE OF PACKET SHIPS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 5th December, the well-known A1 clipper-ship, ESSEX, G. A. BAWN, commander. The victualling scale for second and third cabin passengers is exceedingly liberal, and may be seen on application at our office.

First Cabin, £65 to £85.

Second Cabin, £33 to £35, including Steward's attendance.

Third Cabin, £18 to £25.

Including passage by Steamer to Melbourne. J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine brig WAVE, 197 tons register, THOMAS ROSSITER, master, will be ready to enter upon any employment in a few days. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

REQUIRED, for a term of six months, a fast-sailing VESSEL, to carry 90 tons of cargo, with good accommodation for passengers. Apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, the brig GERTRUDE, lying off Gas Company's Wharf. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Annual Contract for Coals.—TENDERS for the supply of good screened COALS of approved quality, for the use of the above company's steamers for the year 1860, in quantities as may be required, delivered over the shoots at its wharf, Morpeth, will be received up to TUESDAY, at three o'clock p.m., the 13th day of December next; tender, accompanied by a sample, to state the price at per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered as above.

Security for the due fulfilment of the contract will be required, and the company will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Any further particulars may be ascertained on application to the offices of the company, Morpeth.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Morpeth.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Conveyance of Coals.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, for the conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to Sydney during the year 1860.

Particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 19th November.

BELLAMBI COALS.—The undersigned, Agents for the SALE of the Bellambi Coals, are now prepared to supply them to any extent, by the cargo afloat or in small quantities (not less than ten tons), from Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DAVY, W. G.—Should this advertisement meet the eye of WILLIAM GABRIEL DAVY, formerly of Scorton, Yorkshire, who left England in June 1852, per Bank of England, he is implored to write immediately to his anxious friends. Any one able to give information respecting him is earnestly entreated to communicate with Mr. DAVY, 54, Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE and SARAH WRIGHTMORE, late of Carston, near Bath, England.—Please write to your sister, Mrs. H. NETHERSOLE, Hanging Rock Gold-fields.

JAMES WARD, shoemaker, lately living in Sussex-street,—Write to Mrs. MORTIMER, Woodbine Cottage, Islington-street, Collingwood, Melbourne.

MRS. REEVE, who arrived in Sydney by the ship Walter Morris, in 1849, wishes to hear from her daughters, MARY and SARAH. Address Mrs. GREAVES, Wetheron Station, Burnett District, Queensland.

MRS. MILLER, late Mrs. RAYMOND.—Please communicate with your Son, WILLIAM RAYMOND, care of Mr. Hall, Deep Creek Toll-gate, city Melbourne, Victoria.

MR. JAMES KINGSTON, 1, Edward-street, will oblige by calling on H. W. JOHNSON.

MR. JOHN IRVING CLARKE, late of Ryde, will please forward his address to H. W. JOHNSON.

MR. J. H. NIXON must see the Rev. ARTHUR DOUGLAS.

£1 REWARD.—Whereas my Son, JOHN FACEY, has absconded from his home, Botany Road, on the 15th instant, and is supposed to have gone towards the Parramatta or Liverpool Roads, the above reward will be paid to any person bringing him to the Sydney Tollbar; and any one harbouring him after this date will be prosecuted. He had on a new Scotch twill shirt, new moleskin trousers, and black California hat, and carried a bundle containing black cloth trousers, dark cloth coat, and blue cloth cap. Has a dark complexion, dark eyes, round features, and dark brown hair; is 12 years old, and about 4 feet 2 inches in height. JOHN FACEY.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA, 1st January, 1860.

E. M. Sayers, Esq., M.L.A., President.

W. Wright, Esq., Vice-President.

COMMITTEE.

M. M. Robinson

A. Campbell

G. Phillips

J. Campbell

R. Pearson

H. Brown

C. Jeanneret

R. Phillips

J. Joubert.

UMPIRE.

George Thornton, Esq.

FIRST MATCH.—11 o'clock a.m. For all wager skiffs.

SECOND MATCH.—Half-past 11. For all four-oar gigs, pulled by gentlemen amateurs.

THIRD MATCH.—12 o'clock. A Wild Goose Chase. Opened to all descriptions of boats—only two persons in each boat. The bowman to catch the goose.

FOURTH MATCH.—Half-past 12. Pulling dingies under canvas; open to all boats belonging to residents on Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers.

FIFTH MATCH.—1 o'clock. Skiffs pulled by amateurs; pair of oars and coxswain.

SIXTH MATCH.—2 o'clock. Pulling skiffs under canvas. Same as No. 4.

SEVENTH MATCH.—Half-past 2. For all youths under age in dingies. Pair of sculls.

EIGHTH MATCH.—3 o'clock. The Tournament. Boats pulled by two men and coxswain; man standing on a platform in the bow with padded lance to upset his opponent.

NINTH MATCH.—4 o'clock. Scratch Match. For all boats and all pullers.

TENTH MATCH.—Gig and dingy chase.

By order of the committee,

JULES JOUBERT, hon. sec.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—The various Members of Committee who have not as yet paid in the amounts collected by them, are requested to do so at the Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant.

O. S. EVANS, treasurer.

CRICKET.—Members of the Albert Club desirous of taking part in the match, "Married v. Single of this Club," to be played on SATURDAY next, are requested to attend, on the practice ground, Outer Domain, THIS AFTERNOON, Thursday, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing the elevens.

PETER C. CURTIS, } Hon. secs.
JOHN DOBSON, }

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will take place, at his Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next.

FREEMASONRY.—Balmain Lodge of Instruction.—This Evening, at 7 o'clock. J. MACKINLAY, Sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—A Temperance MEETING will be held in the Hall of Temperance, THIS EVENING, 24th instant, for the advocacy of Total Abstinence. The Rev. Dr. Fullerton will preside. Several gentlemen will address the meeting. Doors open at 7 o'clock; chair will be taken at half-past. Admission free.

R. RONALD, } Joint secretaries
G. J. CROUCH, } N. S. W. Alliance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Arithmetic Class TO-NIGHT, at 8, and the English Grammar Class at 9. Free to all members and subscribers. A. A. DUNNICLIFF, Secretary.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING for the election of members will be held THIS DAY, the 24th instant, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee. W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee of the Bethel Union will be held on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the financial state of the Institution, and other questions of importance. Members and others interested, are respectfully requested to attend. R. SADLEIR, honorary secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 6th December proximo, at noon, to consider the propriety of extending the limitation of number of shares to be held by any one proprietor of the company. By order of the Board of Directors. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager. Sydney, 21st November, 1859.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of HENRY PARKES, of Sydney, Newspaper Proprietor.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED John Morris, the Official Assignee of the above mentioned estate, in pursuance of a requisition from one-fourth and upwards of the creditors in value, who have proved their claims against the said estate, do hereby call and convene a GENERAL MEETING of the creditors of the said estate, to be held at my office, situate at Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November now next ensuing, such meeting to commence at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of requiring and receiving the further directions of the creditors of the said estate, concerning the collection, sale, and future management of the said estate.

Dated this 18th day of October, A.D. 1859.

JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee of the above-mentioned estate.

NOTICE.—In the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, tailor, Castlereagh-street, &c.—The creditors in the above estate are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Mr. Clarkson's, George-street, near King-street, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

A. RILEY and J. HOURIGAN, executors.

ROBERT STEWART for EAST SYDNEY.—A public MEETING in favour of Mr. STEWART will be held at Mr. BLAKE's, Robin Hood, South Head Road, November 24th, at half-past 7. By order of the committee,

E. JAMES, chairman,

S. GLEADALL, hon. sec.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—The Friends and supporters of Alderman SPEER are requested to attend a MEETING at SPINKS', White Hart Tavern, corner of King and Clarence streets, THIS EVENING, November 24th, at eight o'clock, to take measures for securing the re-election of that gentleman as Alderman for Brisbane Ward. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.—Mr. R. HARTHILL, Surgeon (H. P. Surgeon H.M. 69th Regiment), has commenced the practice of a Medical Galvanist. Halse's apparatus is the one employed, and is one of the best and most powerful, and can be regulated from the weakest to the strongest points. For all rheumatic and paralytic affections it will be found of essential service. Hours of attendance from 10 to 1 p.m., and 3 to 6 p.m. 381, Elizabeth-street South.

ECONOMY.—Observe Mr. DELOHERY'S charges—

Wills, from ...	1	1	0	Letters, from ...		5	0
Indentures, from ...	1	1	0	Advertisements, from		2	6
Petitions, from ...	1	1	0	Writings generally—			
Leases, from ...	2	2	0	moderate.			
Agreements, from	0	15	0				

Office, Pitt-street, five doors north of Park-street.

CLOTILDA requests you have received my note.

CLOTILDA.—CAMILIA; there is a Letter for you at the HERALD Office, H.

ROSETTA.—Same time and place, TO-NIGHT. RALPH.

MARY JANE GRAY—M. S.—Your Address—T. S.

Q. R.—Please apply to the G. P. O. Sydney, as there are LETTERS awaiting you.—E. F.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The Ladies and Gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season will ASSEMBLE on the Stage of the Theatre THIS (Thursday) MORNING, November 24, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Persons wishing engagement are required to make application immediately.

SAMUEL COLYILLE, Manager.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL UNION AND VOCAL CONCERT.

The Second MONSTER CONCERT, for the Benefit of the Dramatic and Musical Artists, late of the Victoria and Prince of Wales Theatres, will take place THIS EVENING, Thursday, November 24th, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, when the following combination of talent will appear:—

Pianist—Mr. C. Packer
Leaders—Messrs. Usher and Eigenschenck
Second violins—Messrs. Josephson and Hall
Tenori—Messrs Rice and Davis
Violoncello—Mr. F. Howson, junior
Contra Bassi—Messrs. Chate and Brown
Flauto—Messrs. Vaughan and Gallagher
Clarnetti—Messrs. Josephson and Taylor
Cornetti—Messrs. Prince and Fredericks
Saxe Tuba—Mr. Bligh
Tympani and Side Drum—Messrs. Sharpe and Dalton
Solo, Cornet, Flageolet, and Concertina—Mr. R. W. Kohler.

VOCALISTS.

Mrs. Guerin
Miss Julia Matthews
Mr. R. Stewart
Mr. Frank Howson
Mr. Sam. Howard
Mr. T. Taylor.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture—"Massaniello"—Auber.
Song—"The Haymakers"—Mr. R. Stewart.
Quadrille—"The Caledonians," with brilliant variations for flute, cornet, and flageolet—Messrs. Vaughan and Kohler.
Song—Miss Julia Mathews.
Polka—"The Young Couple" (first time in Sydney)—Cornet Obligato—Mr. R. W. Kohler.
Duet—"Well if I must Speak," &c.—Balfe—Mrs. Guerin and Mr. F. Howson.
Waltz—"The Bird of Paradise"—Koenig, with original effects—Flageolet Obligato—Mr Kohler.
Galop—"The Review"—Koenig—First time in Sydney.
An interval of ten minutes.
Entertainment—Reading of the third act of OTHELLO—characters supported by Messrs. Rayner, Holloway, Burford, Mrs. Guerin, and Mrs. Amy Howard.

PART II.

Overture—"Don Giovanni"—Mozart.
Song—"Molly Asthore"—Lavenue—Mrs. Guerin.
Quartette—"Instrumental"—Haydn—First violin, Mr. Usher; second ditto, Mr. Eigenschenck; viola, Mr. Rice; violincello, Mr. F. Howson, jun.
Song—"The Englishman"—Mr. F. Howson.
Solo—"Concertina"—Mr. Kohler.
Medley Quartette—Miss Julia Mathews, Mrs. Guerin, Mr. R. Stewart, and Mr. F. Howson.
Finale—"Post Horn Polka"—Lumble.
God save the Queen!

Doors open at half-past seven, concert commence at eight o'clock. Prices of admission:—Body of the Hall, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Buist, George-street; Mr. Clarke, stationer, George-street; Mr. Johnson, Pitt-street; and all booksellers. Communications for committee to be forwarded to the Shakespeare Hotel, Pitt-street.

R. STEWART, treasurer.

FRANK VARLEY, secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—Madame CLEMENTE (from the Italian Opera House and Hanover Square Concert Rooms, London).

This celebrated vocalist, who has given so much gratification to those before whom she has had the honour to appear, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Balmain and Sydney, that she will give a grand CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant, and will be assisted by several eminent artistes.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Trio—The Wreath (Mazzinghi)
Song—The Slave Ship (Russell)—Mr. Lameroux
Ballad—Kathleen Mavourneen (Crouch)—Mde. Clemente
Aria—The heart bowed down (Balfe)—Mr. Levison
Solo, Violin—Fantasia on favourite airs (Peck)—Mr. Peck
Song—Beautiful Venice (Knight)—Mr. West
Duet—Singing Lessons (Barnett)—Mrs. Ivemay and Mr. Levison
Glee—The Red Cross Knight (Calcott).

PART II.

Glee—The Chough and Crow (Bishop)
Song—Trim the Lamp (T. Cooke)—Mr. Lameroux
Irish ballad—The Harp that once—Mr. West
Scena—Casta Diva, Norma (Bellini)—Mde. Clemente
Cavatina—Hear me, gentle Maritana (Wallace), with violin obligato, Mr. Peck—Mr. Levison
Ballad—The Last Rose of Summer—Mde. Clemente
Song—The Wolf is out (T. Cooke)—Mr. Lameroux
Finale—National Anthem.

Mrs. Ivemay will preside at the Piano.

Solo Violin, Mr. Peck.

Front seats, 3s.; back seats, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8.

Steamer will run till 11 p.m.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO Mr. J. R BLACK.—The following gentlemen having formed a committee for the purpose of presenting a complimentary benefit to Mr. Black, have to announce that the proposed benefit will take place at the Exchange Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th November, 1859.

Sir C. Nicholson
The Judges
James Dickson, M.P.
Henry Prince, M.P.
G. W. Allen, M.L.C.
Michael Metcalfe
John Fairfax
Alexander Campbell
M. E. Murnin, J.P.
Charles Kemp, J.P.
Dr. Boyd
Clark Irving, M.P.
W. H. Aldis
J. H. Atkinson, M.P.
James Campbell, J.P.
Edward Hill
C. K. Murray
T. C. Breillat, J.P.
W. H. Walsh, M.P.
R. J. Want, M.L.C.
Alexander Stuart
Randolph Nott, M.P.
S. H. Smyth
The U. S. Consul
The Prussian and Austrian Consul
The Consul for Bremen and Lubeck
The Swedish Consul
The Consul for the Netherlands
The French Consul
The Belgian Consul
The Consul for Savoy
The Hanoverian Consul
John Black
W. Dynan
A. Ashdown
W. Bousfield
James Dyer
Richard Jones, M.P.
Henry Mort, M.P.
W. H. Billyard
Edward Flood, M.P.
Dr. Douglass
O. B. Ebsworth
J. T. Hilly.

Several lady and gentlemen amateurs have kindly consented to appear on the occasion.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Duett, "The Wind and the Harp," Glover—Lady amateurs, Miss Brady and Mrs. Cordner
Song—Gentleman amateur, Mr. Waller
Song, "Barney O'Shea"—by special desire
Song, "Recollections," Zeiller—Miss Brady, with violincello obligato
Trio, "Tell me not," Dr. Mainger—(dui sprani e contralto).

PART II.

Mr. Black will introduce the following songs:—
The Battle of the Nile
The Death of Nelson
Werm die Schwalben
Come under my plaidie
Auld Robin Gray
Widow Malone
Break, break
Bide ye yet.

PART III.

Duett, "Graceful consort" (Creation)—Miss Brady and Mr. Waller
Song, "O Salutaris," Cherubini—Mrs. Cordner
Song, "Consider the lilies," Glover—Mr. Waller
Song, "With verdure clad" (Creation)—Miss Brady
Duett, "The Lord is a man of war" (Israel in Egypt)—Mr. Waller and Mr. J. R. Black (basso profondo e basso baritono).
Conductor ... ... Mr. Cordner.

An interval of five minutes between the parts.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 precisely.

Tickets, 5s. each, to be obtained of the members of the committee, and of the principal music sellers and stationers.

Carriages to be ordered at a quarter past 10.

NOTICE to BREEDERS of STOCK.—The undersigned, having selected a superior draft of Durham BULLS, bred from the well-known imported stock of the Twofold Bay Company, is about starting for the Maneroo and Tumut Districts. He will be happy to treat with any parties desirous of purchasing really good stock.

HENRY HARDEN.

Road Branch Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 23rd November, 1859.

SALE OF TOLLS.—Notice.—Ferry over the River Murray at Albury. The LEASE of the Tolls and Dues to be taken at the above ferry is to commence and to extend to the date of the bridge over the river Murray being opened for public traffic, instead of from the 1st January, 1860, to the 31st December, 1860, as previously advertised. Sale to take place at the Police Office, Albury, on the 30th instant.

Further information can be obtained at this office, and at the Police Office, Albury.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

No. 59-68. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd November, 1859.

SUPPLY of WATER to Woolloomooloo and the Southern District of the City.

Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the diminished supply of water in the tunnel, the mains supplying the Woolloomooloo District, and that portion of the City south of Liverpool-street will, for the present, be open between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock in the morning of each day.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22nd November, 1859.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Bridge over the Wollondilly at Goulburn.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th December next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Bridge over the Wollondilly, at Goulburn.

Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the office of the Commissioner for Internal Communication, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Goulburn.

Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons, as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Goulburn, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of one tenth of the amount of tender, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25th October, 1859.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—BRIDGE AT TAMWORTH.—No eligible tender having been received for the above, NOTICE is hereby given that fresh TENDERS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th November next, in accordance with the terms of advertisement in the S. M. HERALD of the 31st instant.

TO BUILDERS and others.—COURT and WATCH-HOUSE, ROCKHAMPTON.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for the erection of a Court and Watchhouse at Rockhampton.

Separate tenders will be received for the execution of the work in Brick, Stone, or Wood.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Court and Watch-house, Rockhampton," will be received at the Office of Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th December next.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Rockhampton.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—Fittings, &c., Abattoir, Glebe Island.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE calling for TENDERS for the performance of work required in additions to fittings, &c., at Abattoir, Glebe Island.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Fittings, &c., Abattoir, Glebe Island," will be received at the Public Works Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO PLUMBERS, PLASTERERS, and others.—Works required at the new Registry Office, Sydney. Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for the performance of Plumbers', Slaters', Plasterers', and other Works required in erection of the new Registry Office, Sydney.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Plumbers Work, &c., new Registry Office, Sydney," will be received at the Public Works Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, up to twelve o'clock, on TUESDAY, 29th instant.

Specification and form of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received till THURSDAY, the 24th instant, for the Erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE in Victoria-street. Plans and specification at the office of the architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWN, 134, Pitt-street.

TOLL-GATE AT DENHAM COURT.—The Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust hereby invite TENDERS, on or before MONDAY, 28th November, for the LEASE of the above Gate, for one year, commencing from the 1st of January, 1860, in accordance with an Act in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Chairman C. T. R. T.

Campbelltown, November 18th.

TENDERS are required, in one sum, for the erection and entire completion of three second-class houses, with shop fronts and out-offices, at the corner of Kent and Erskine streets. Plans and specification may be seen at Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 55, King-street; to whom tenders are to be sent on or before December 1st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited from parties desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of a first-class building between the Insurance offices, New Pitt-street. The plans and specifications may be inspected until the 30th instant, on application to Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange Corner. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes. Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c., single or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs FREEMAN, BROTHERS' New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especially to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instructions given in the art. 392, George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Superior lifelike Portraits, artistically coloured and enamelled, at lower prices than any other gallery in Sydney. PICKERING and STEWART, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill. Children taken between 9 and 12. Portraits copied, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Coloured Collodiotype Portraits on paper, and stereoscopic portraits taken daily. Cameras, lenses, chemicals, and photographic materials, on SALE, at BATCHELDER, BROTHERS, 384, George-street, between Hunter-street and General Post Office over the News Office of E. Ford.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Superior life-like PORTRAITS artistically coloured and enamelled at the lowest possible prices. PICKERING and STEWART, Wilshire Place, Brickfield-hill. Children taken between nine and Twelve. Portraits copied, &c.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—DISCOVERY in DENTAL SURGERY.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, on gold ... ... 10s.

Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.

RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Treasury-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, or will make liberal advances on the same if consigned to their friends, Messrs. DANGAR and CO., London. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

TO SELLERS of Hides and Sheepskins.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Hides and Sheepskins. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

NOTICE.—ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO. will remove, on the 28th November, from Messrs. Morehead and Young's Stores, Circular Quay, to Mr. Pollard's Stores, Queen's-place.

NOTICE.—RENNY and ROBERTS, Castlereagh-street, have dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. 21st November, 1859.

A CARD.—On returning thanks to the ladies and friends in general, who are daily crowding at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. feel it their duty to apologise for the numerous disappointments experienced by those of their friends who have favoured them with repeated calls, without having succeeded in being waited upon.

A CARD.—MRS. SEYMOUR and CO., Dressmakers and Milliners, 169, South Head Road. The newest fashions in paper patterns. Ladies' own patterns taken. Country orders attended to.—N.B. A first floor to let.

CHARLES E. LANGLEY'S Survey and Land Agency Offices, corner of Pitt and King streets.

LANGLEY'S LAND AGENCY OFFICES.—A Registry for Houses to Let, &c., will be daily kept open for inspection.

LANGLEY'S LAND AGENCY OFFICES.—MONEY on mortgage to any amount, can be obtained on the shortest notice, on approved security.

LANGLEY'S LAND AGENCY OFFICES, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Mr. CHARLES E. LANGLEY begs to inform parties having land, houses, stations, &c, for sale, that his estate agency offices will be opened from this date, under a most efficient management. Mr. Keyse will always be in attendance to carry out any instructions received.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 251, George-street.

EVENING TUITION, for Boys and Girls, Scots Church School, Wynyard-square, at 7 o'clock.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842). George-street North, near Hunter-street.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt, Collar, and Underclothing Manufacturer, New Buildings, 94, Market st. East.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and new Music as soon as published. 27, Hunter-street.

MEILLON and SON, Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and General Commission Agents, No. 10, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, Hunter-street.—Substantial Dinners of good Soup, Meat, Vegetables, Pastry, 1s.

ICED CREAMS, daily, at T. W. FOSTER'S, 400, George-street, near King-street.

KITCHEN STOVE, new or second-hand, WANTED, from 3 to 4 feet wide. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS.—F. ROSE makes out working drawings, tracings, and takes out quantities for estimates on liberal terms.—N.B. Plans of estates neatly executed. 13, Margaret-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

NOTICE.—Dr. HEATH, Surgeon, Aurist, and Oculist, will leave Sydney about the 20th of December. His return to this colony will be duly announced in the public journals. 203, Macquarie-street North, November 23.

MAJOR'S CREEK GOLD-FIELD.—The land known as SHEPPERD and ALGER'S will be OPENED, for the selection of claims, on the 1st December. T. W. WALLIS, agent, Braidwood.

NOTICE.—If the Youth who engaged to follow a Gentleman, with a Black Leather BAG, from the Hunter River Steamers Wharf, last evening, does not bring the same to No. 7, Miller's Point, by noon of THIS DAY, a warrant will be taken out for his apprehension.

NOTICE TO PARTIES leaving goods with me—if not taken away in seven days from this date, they will be sold to pay expenses. SAMUEL FUGE, Balmain.

NOTICE.—I hereby Caution the public against giving credit to Mrs. W. BRYANT, of 187, Elizabeth-street, as I will not be responsible on and after this date, 24th November. W. BRYANT.

CAUTION.—My WIFE having left her home without cause or provocation, I caution all persons from harbouring her, and I will not be answerable for any DEBTS she may contract after this date. GEORGE HEATH, Wilberforce. November 21.

STOLEN CHEQUE.—Caution.—The public are cautioned not to negotiate in any way a Cheque for £23, drawn by John Rothwell, payable at the Southern Branch of the Commercial Bank, the same having been stolen. CHATTO and HUGHES, Treasury Auction Rooms.

GREY DRAUGHT HORSE strayed from the head of Lane Cove, 5 years old, M on off shoulder, whitish face, hairy fetlocks; had a bell on, and passed through Kissing Point last Saturday. £1 for information leading to his recovery by addressing W. WING, HERALD Office, Sydney.

STRAYED on to my premises, Bankstown, a Black and White SOW. The owner can have the same by paying for damage done to wheat, and advertising. ANDREW CRANE.

STRAYED, a fawn coloured female GOAT, with one ear split. Anybody giving information, or bringing it to the Harbour View Hotel, No. 1, George-street, will be rewarded.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from ROBERT POOLEY, Picton, on the 16th instant, one bright Bay HORSE, branded WR near shoulder, near hind leg white, star on forehead, 15½ hands high. One Black HORSE, branded LB near shoulder, blaze down the face. One Roan MARE, about fourteen hands high, branded IG near shoulder. £3 reward if strayed; £5 if stolen, conviction.

A SHEEP STOLEN or STRAYED from the yard of FEARNLEY and CO., Lower George-street.

LOST, Brass CAP off omnibus wheel; finder rewarded. L. ALEXANDER, Glebe.

LOST or MISLAID on the night of the 22nd, a CHEQUE for £5 on the Commercial Bank; it is of no use to any one. Any person bringing the same to H. CUMMINS, Pitt-street, shall get 10s. reward.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from the University Paddock, one Bay PONY, branded JS over W inverted on the near shoulder, star in forehead, slight hollow across the loins. Any person bringing the same to the Kentish Hotel, near the Grose Farm tollgate, will receive the above reward. THOMAS TANDY.

£1 REWARD if Strayed, or £3 if Stolen.—From Cedar Creek, Picton, about the 12th of October last, one Bay HORSE, black points, about 15½ hands high, branded JH off shoulder, mark of scar near side belly, also on off hind fetlock. GEORGE BLATCH. Picton, 23rd November.

£1 REWARD on recovery.—LOST, in Balmain, a Black and White NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, answers to the name of "Nep." He had on a leather collar. Enquire, E. RAMSAY, Balmain; or Messrs. CHURCH, BROTHERS, Sydney.

£10 REWARD will be given upon any information that will lead to the recovery of the CABBAGE-TREE HATS stolen from G. KEEDLE'S, 489, Brickfield-hill.

£10 REWARD is offered to any person who will apprehend and lodge in H. M. gaol, GEORGE RUSSELL, alias BROWN, for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued by the Sydney Bench. Description:—Age about 18 years; height about 5 feet 4; fair complexion; smooth face; brown hair; blue eyes; short, quick step; charged with embezzlement. CHATTO and HUGHES, Treasury Auction Rooms. 21st November.

FOUND a Boat's PADDLE, nearly new, at the Gentlemen's Public Baths.

FOUND, a BOAT, painted black outside, white inside. If not claimed within one week, will be sold to pay expenses. GEORGE THOMPSON, 41, Cambridge-street.

£5000 TRUST MONEY, TO LEND, on city property, at 7 per cent. Apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

£4700 TRUST MONEY, to be invested in one or more sums, on good freehold security. EYRE G. ELLIS, solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street North.

£10,000, TOGETHER or in SUMS, to be LENT on good city property. G. O. ETHERIDGE, broker, 375, George-street.

£6,000 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums, at 7 per cent. Apply to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on freehold property. CHAS. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-st.

£50 WANTED, for which a liberal interest will be given, with security. RALPH, HERALD Office.

MUSIC.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO. have now on hand the largest Stock of Music in the Australian colonies, consisting of every variety of elementary instructions, vocal and instrumental. Pianoforte pieces by the most eminent composers; all the newest songs, &c. Catalogues sent for two penny stamps. Music forwarded by post at halfpenny per ounce. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., importers of pianofortes and music, 172, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES Repaired, and made equal to new although twenty years old. JOHNSON and CO.'S Factory, 172, Pitt-street.

W. H. PALING, Importer of Pianos, has now on hand a shipment of Collard and Collard's, and Erard's celebrated instruments. N.B.—W. H. P., 83 Wynyard-square, sole agent for Erard. Music and violin strings of every description. Pianos for sale or hire.

WANTED to SELL Cherries in large or small quantities. T. GARDNER, George-street Market.

THE NEW BATCH OF MAGISTRATES.

It seems but yesterday that some remarks under the above heading invited the attention of all who prized the welfare of this colony to a a sudden, strange, and wanton attack on one of her most important safeguards. The Bench had been cumbered and degraded by the appointment *en masse* of some six score magistrates, selected with an eye to anything rather than their fitness to discharge their duties. A weak minister had placed his conscience in the hands of his least scrupulous supporters, and consented to be responsible for the respectability and education of a large number of persons, of the majority of whom it is charitable to believe that he knew absolutely nothing. We ventured at once to declare, that such a system of patronage was *res detestabilis et caduca*—that it tended not less to overthrow the Minister who had recourse to it, than to damage the country on which it was inflicted. On one part of this prediction it is now superfluous to dwell; already "the whirligig of time has brought in his revenges," and any future Premier, who may feel himself tempted to swamp the magistracy by a flood of illiterate partizans, will be checked by the warning record of Mr. Cowper's fall. But the injury which we foresaw, from that wholesale manufacture of worshipfuls is but now showing itself, and can scarce as yet be said to be fully before the country. It may, however, be useful to indicate and comment on the symptoms already apparent—symptoms of a wide-spread mischief, which it was not difficult indeed to anticipate, but which it may tax the utmost wisdom of our legislators and the public to remedy.

In the first place, you cannot patch fustian on broadcloth. The new nominees do not and cannot harmonise (especially in the country districts) with the older occupants of the Bench, men for the most part appointed on public grounds, and qualified by acquirements and social position for the due discharge of their functions. The incongruous materials refuse to assimilate, and the result is, either an unseemly local struggle, or the loss of tried public servants, possibly both. Goulburn, Mudgee, Armidale, centres of population remote from the capital and from each other, and subject to different influences, are already violently agitated; nor do we doubt that, ere long, the country through its length and breadth, will feel how grievous a thing it is to bid ignorance sit in judgment, and discredit law in its most accessible administrators.

Aye marry, sirs ! now it begins to work.

It will be in the remembrance of our readers, that at Mudgee the whole bench of magistrates resigned rather than sit with a colleague whose elevation they were constrained to regard as a party job.* These modes of resistance might at first sight seem objectionable, but it must be remembered that we are speaking of an *unpaid* magistracy. The members of such a body have much work, and much responsibility; nay, more, in a sense, they act at a heavy cost, for in a country where time is emphatically money, they give to their duties, what, without a metaphor, we may call golden hours. For these sacrifices they are rewarded only by the dignity of their position, and by the opportunities of usefulness which it confers. The elevation of noisy nobodies to the Bench puts dignity out of the question—who could be honoured by sharing the consulate with CALIGULA's horse? And for usefulness, men of character and station must be allowed to judge for themselves how far they will be hindered from doing good service by the presence of coarse, ignorant, or quarrelsome interlopers; to say nothing of the cases (not, alas! imaginary) where men notoriously bankrupt in character, are those whom the Chief Secretary delights to honour. To judge calmly in such cases is no doubt difficult, nor are we familiar enough with details of provincial history to affirm that the protesting magistrates have in each case acted with perfect temper. Enough for us and for the public to know that great numbers of the new appointments were calculated to create disgust, as being both needless and injudicious, and that they did create it accordingly, much to the detriment of the local administration of justice.

But the resignation or protest of experienced magistrates is but the first act in this drama of mischief.—It is too well known that in this colony agitation is a thriving trade, and never more thriving than where jobbery is to be supported or respectability assailed. So each objectionable appointment is no sooner impugned than up start a host of sympathisers, noisy and bitter of spirit, ready to drink confusion to all above them in the social scale, and maintain, to the last hiccup in their bodies, the divine rights of ignorance, and the due subordination of the head to the heels.

His Excellency the Governor-General is assured by harangue and petition, that the magistrate who can find no gentleman to sit with him is the only genuine article, and the rest all counterfeits—that the tree of justice was unsound throughout, until the sudden appearance of the last fungus on its surface. All this might well be laughed at, were it not for the false notions which it is calculated to engender and propagate. There could be no greater misfortune for this country than that the working classes should be deluded into distrusting the judicial impartiality of men high in social position—should imagine that what is farthest above them must needs be against them. Such a delusion must tend to set class against class, and to taint the administration of justice by mixing it with personal feeling. Men of educated and independent minds will decline to act when they find their decisions suspected; and there may arise a popular clamour for low and illiterate magistrates—men who cannot expound law, because they know nothing of it, and who will not do justice because the very condition of their popularity makes them partisans. Such a state of things, happily, has not yet arisen; but if we escape it, our escape will be due to the general good sense of the people, and not to our late Premier, his advisers, or his nominees. And when we look at the state of political parties, we cannot but recognise a great and growing necessity for placing the appointment of magistrates in different hands, or, at all events, giving to our Judges a controlling veto.

Meanwhile, there is a very pretty quarrel on foot, and the waters of bitterness are being let out freely through the channel of provincial correspondence. It is some consolation, however, that the worst of the newly-made justices are sure, ere long, to bring themselves into contempt or odium, and thereby diminish their own power of mischief. One worthy has already commenced a crusade against the local press, in which we "rayther calculate" he will reap more hard knocks than laurels. "Sitting alone," like Tennyson's merman bold, he must needs signalise his solitary grandeur at the expense of an unoffending reporter. As the readers of the *Herald* have already seen the record of Mr. Baker's judicial triumphs—his singular ideas of magisterial dignity—his original notions of examination without a charge, condemnation without evidence, and forcible ejectment without cause or warrant, we will spare superflous comment. Such proceedings work their own cure by their exquisite absurdity.

So let us sing, long live the Press !
And Baker—long live he ;
And when he next doth make a mess
May I be there to see !

SPECTATOR.

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* At Goulburn a similar proceeding was only prevented by the withdrawal of the obnoxious individual. At Armidale, we learn that when one of the new justices took his seat, the other magistrates at once quitted the bench and refused to sit with him.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

BESSON V. HOTTMAN.

This was an action for money had and received, &c., to which the defendant had pleaded the general issue, and a set off—the real question being as to the legality of certain charges in a mercantile account.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The plaintiff and defendant were both foreigners. The defendant had left the colony, but the plaintiff was examined as a witness in the case. The amount in question was only £29 10s. Plaintiff having consigned some goods to defendant, had himself arrived in Sydney soon afterwards. He had paid defendant's account for his services in connection with this consignment, but with a distinct reservation of his right to object to any of its items which he might, after enquiry, consider open to such objection. When the objections forming the subject matter of the present action were raised defendant took no notice of them, nor would he accede to plaintiff's offer of arbitration. The alleged overcharges were mostly on items for commission, but there was one of £9 10s. for the services of a discharging clerk. This was resisted, upon the ground that the consignor being himself on the spot, and looking to the discharge of his goods, no such charge was permissible. There had been no special contract, and the decision of this point depended upon the evidence as to whether, according to the custom of the port, the charge was a proper one. This evidence, as well as that in reference to some other parts of the case, was conflicting. The action was first commenced in the Court of Requests, but before it could be tried that Court had been abolished and the District Courts not called into existence. As defendant was about to leave the colony, the suit had consequently to be transferred to the Supreme Court.

His Honor having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £19 15s. 8d.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

ALLEN V. GRAHAM.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover damages for defamation of character. The declaration, in effect, stated that the plaintiff (Thomas Allen) was a commission agent carrying on business in Sydney (King-street); that in such business he had large dealings with persons in the district of Wollongong; and that the defendant spoke and published of the plaintiff in the district of Wollongong the words following—"He is in insolvent circumstances, and he is about to turn insolvent"—whereby the plaintiff lost various customers and was damaged in his good name and reputation.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Dalley, and Mr. Wild appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Darvall, Q.C., for the defendant.

Evidence was tendered on behalf of the plaintiff, to show that the words set out in the declaration were spoken, and that after that time, certain customers had ceased to continue their dealings with the plaintiff. From the cross-examination of the witnesses it appeared that there was some doubt whether two of these customers had not left the plaintiff previously. It was proved that the words complained of were addressed to old friends of the defendant, who had, or might have, business transactions with the plaintiff. No witnesses were called for the defence, it being contended that the communication was privileged, and that there was no evidence of express malice, not the slightest imputation of insolvency was insisted on, but the words being spoken to old friends who had an interest in the solvency of the plaintiff, the defendant, was justified in stating what he had heard. The defendant was himself a commisson agent at Wollongong.

His Honor held the occasion was one of privilege, and that the jury must be satisfied that there was express malice on the part of the defendant in speaking the words.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.

HOLLAND V. RICHARDSON.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the negligence of the defendant's servant, a driver of one of the Newtown omnibuses, in upsetting the omnibus on which the plaintiff was a passenger.

The defendant by his pleas denied that the omnibus was his; that the plaintiff paid any reward for riding in the omnibus; that the driver was his servant; and also that he was not guilty as alleged.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff—Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

From the evidence it appeared that, on the evening of the 24th of February last, the omnibus in question called the Norval, was plying between Sydney and Newtown, and the plaintiff took his place outside at the Prince of Wales Theatre; another omnibus was starting about the same time; the driver of the omnibus on which the plaintiff was was stated to have driven furiously down King-street. One witness said the rate was fifteen miles an hour; another, ten or twelve; the driver himself swearing that the rate was only four or five miles an hour. The omnibus upset at the corner of King-street and Pitt-street, and the plaintiff was thrown off the box and much injured. Evidence was given as to the expenses incurred for medical attendance, loss of time, &c. The defence was that the omnibus did not belong to the defendant, but that his son, James Richardson, was the owner. James Richardson swore to the omnibus being his property. The father, John Richardson, was not able to attend, as he was serving as a juror at Darlinghurst.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow (this day).

IN CHAMBERS.

JOHNSTON V. ROOKE.

The following was the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Milford in this case on Tuesday:—

This is an application made to me on notice to set aside an order made by me ex parte, as improvidently made.

The suit is by an indorsee of a promissory note against the maker, and is brought in the Supreme Court, though the note is only for £10. The plaintiff at the time the action was brought was in Sydney, the defendant lives in Sydney. The plaintiff, before the action could have been tried, if it had been brought in the District Court, went to a great distance up the country to his stations, on his own business. Judgment went by default, and I certified under these circumstances that costs ought to be allowed as for an action properly brought in the Supreme Court.

I made the order on the ground that the expense of the action in the Supreme Court would be less than if it had been brought in the District Court, because the plaintiff would have been obliged to come to Sydney, from a distant part of the country, in order to be present at the trial, and that the defendant would have to pay these costs. The necessity of the plaintiff being present at a trial in the District Court arises from this that there being no pleas or notices in the nature of pleas except in special cases, the plaintiff therefore goes into Court in ignorance of what the defence may be, and he, unless present, cannot tell how to meet such defence. In ordinary cases, therefore, the plaintiff cannot be absent from the trial with safety. He does not know what the defence may be so as to meet it, and he may be the only witness who can give evidence on the subject. A case was cited in which £15 15s. was under these circumstances allowed to a plaintiff for his journey from Wollongong to Sydney, and the expenses of attending his trial.

It was, however, said by Mr. Johnston, who applied to get this *ex parte* order rescinded, that the case where a suit was on a promissory note, differed from other cases, because the Act of Council, 20 Vic. No. 30, applied, and the practice of the District Courts was to require an affidavit of the truth of the defence, though there was no plea actually filed. Mr. Milford, who opposed the application, contended that there was no difference between the case of a suit on a promissory note, and any other suit, the plaintiff being equally in ignorance till the cause is called on as to what the defence may be.

I am not aware that it has been decided in the Supreme Court that the Act 20 Vic, No. 30, can be applied to the course of proceeding in the District Courts; but if it can, it appears to me that there is no difference between a suit on a promissory note and any other suit, as rendering it safe, for the plaintiff to be absent when the cause is called on. If the defendant were to swear falsely that the signature of the maker was a forgery, and the plaintiff were not present to deny this, he would probably lose his action.

I must dismiss this application with costs, but the case is of so much importance, with reference to the proper working of the District Courts, that I should be glad if it were taken before the full Court.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Wass v. Lucas; Wilson, official assignee, v. Beatson; Korff v. Sutherland; Wilson v. Jeffrey; Siemssen and others v. Manning and another; Croxon v. Field.

BANCO COURT.—Holland v. Richardson, part heard; Rossiter and another v. Easy; Simes v. Doyle; Sutton v. Lintott; Sayers v. Smith; Simmons v. Armstrong.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Campbell v. Arkins, on state of facts; Poor v. Hillas, adjourned examination; Higgins v. Grant, to settle minutes.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Robert Wallace, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined in reference to a mortgage executed in February last, to secure to a Mr. Morley £100, and the repayment of that sum about a fortnight prior to his sequestration, and further, in reference to an offered compromise of 10s. in the £1 made by him shortly before his sequestration. Mrs. Wallace was examined in reference to a sale under an execution at the suit of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus, on the 28th October. The examination was conducted by Mr. Husband on behalf of the official assignee, and the cross-examination by Mr. W. Roberts.

In the estate of George Chaffer, an adjourned certificate meeting; further adjourned until Friday.

In the estate of Thomas Rivett, an adjourned single meeting; further adjourned until the 19th proximo.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 24.—Robert Fisher, third, 11. William S. Watson, adjourned examination, half-past 11. William Ward, third, 12. Saul Solomon, adjourned single, 12. John Dickson, first, half-past 2. Benjamin C. Cooper, first, 3.

Friday, 25.—William E. Potts, adjourned special for examination, 11. George Chaffer, an adjourned examination, and for certificate, 2.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. T. Holroyd, Esq., Deputy Judge.

WHITE V. CARROLL AND WIFE.

The plaintiff, a widow, and licensed victualler at Rushcutter's Bay, claimed £30 damages sustained by her, by reason of the uttering by the female defendant of the following words:—"You are a damned liar;" "you are a bawdy bitch." The plaintiff was the only witness called, and swore to the use of the expressions, but, on cross-examination, admitted that she was in a passion, and would not swear that she had not made use of language to the defendant tending to provoke her. The defendants' advocate, in the course of an able and humorous speech, contended that the words were spoken on an occasion when the plaintiff's character was not likely to be damnified, and that, as the plaintiff would not deny that she had made use of equally offensive words, if the plaintiff obtained a verdict the smallest amount of damages would meet the justice of the case. His Honor conceived that the words proved imputed an indictable offence, and found for the plaintiff—damages £5. Mr. Dalley, instructed by Messrs. Robberds and Benbow, for plaintiff, and Mr. W. Roberts for defendant.

MORRIS (OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE) V. MOREY.

Plaintiff claimed £20 16s. 8d. for rent, as per agreement, which, upon being produced, appeared to have been entered into between the insolvent, whose estate plaintiff represented, and the defendant. Barden swore that, after his insolvency, plaintiff authorised him to let the premises, and that the agreement had been made in pursuance of such authority. Defendant's advocate applied for a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no privity of contract between the parties, and refused to consent to an amendment which was applied for on behalf of the plaintiff. The Judge being of opinion that he could not amend without such consent, nonsuited the plaintiff, and made an order depriving the defendant of his costs. Mr. Benbow for plaintiff; Mr. Michael for defendant.

HAYSON V. CHAPMAN.

An action for £13, for cash lent, and for a portion of which defendant had given an acknowledgment. The plaintiff's wife, who had handed over the money, swore that a portion of it was lent to enable the defendant to purchase furniture, and the residue to enable him to defray the expenses of his wedding. The defendant swore that the money was advanced to pay wages, on a contract in which the parties were jointly interested, and had been repaid out of the contract money. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. Newbon for plaintiff; Mr. Michael for defendant.

CHADLEIGH AND ANOTHER V. BEGG.

This was an action by the sub-contractors to recover from the contractor £19 2s., balance due under the specification, and for extras. Defendant paid £5 5s. 10d. into Court, and contended that the greater portion of the charges were made for work included in the specification. Verdict for 17s. 1d. in excess of the amount paid in.

PINDAR AND ANOTHER V. DAVISON.

Plaintiffs sued for £10, value of a cow alleged to have been driven by defendant's servant in a mob of cattle, and slaughtered. One of plaintiffs' witnesses swore that he saw the cow amongst the cattle as they were leaving the paddock at Homebush, and that they turned towards Sydney; it was also sworn that defendant told plaintiff to take another cow instead of her, and that on another occasion he said he would pay £3. Defendant swore that the offer was qualified by the words "if your cow has been slaughtered;" that he would have paid a small sum to get rid of any further annoyance, and that he had made inquiries, and believed the cow had never been killed, and that no trace of a beast of the same description appeared in the books of the inspector of slaughter-houses. His Honor considered there was not sufficient evidence to enable him to give the plaintiff a verdict, and non-suited him. For plaintiff, Mr. Newbon.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY, (THURSDAY).

3643. Hickson v. Williams
3644. Weir v. Lord
3652. Green and others v. Inder
3654. Michael v. Woolley
3655. Michael v. Gordon and others
3661. Edrop v. Maculum
3662. Ireland v. Eustace
3663. Dibbs v. Sayers
3680. Cross v. Rossiter
3681. Herriny v. Merrill and another
3692. Waller v. To Kloot
3687. Reuse and another v. Josephson
3695. Dorman v. Stone
3696. Dorman v. Smith
3697. Marshall v. Head
3699. Marshall v. Wedderburn
3710. Harris v. Wall.
3714. Thomas v. Turner
3715. Pratt v. Swan
3716. Beaklo v. Palmer.
3718. Tucker v. Codner
3719. Bollard v. Calvert
3724. Mayer v. Driscoll
3725. Phile v. Chuter
3726. Dawson v. Jewell.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

BEFORE Henry Cary, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

ROBERTS V. JENNER.

Claim for £60 alleged to be due in respect of a certain quantity of hay sold by plaintiff to defendant in May last, at the price of £15 per ton. Pleas, never indebted and the statute of frauds. The hay remained on plaintiff's premises until February last, when the price of hay was considerably lower than it had been at the time when the sale was effected. The chief question was whether the defendant had or had not accepted delivery of a portion of the hay. It appeared that in the month of February plaintiff sent a load of the hay to defendant's farm; defendant was absent when it was delivered; he, however, retained it, but wrote to plaintiff to inform him that the load delivered was not of so good a quality as he had agreed for and to request that he would send no more if the remainder were not of a better qurlity. Plaintiff sent another load which defendant refused to accept. The hay was subsequently sold by plaintiff at defendant's risk. The jury found for plaintiff in the amount claimed. Garrett for plaintiff, Brown for defendant.

DONNOLLY V. MOODY.

Claim for £9 6s., for goods sold and delivered. The defence was, that a portion had not been bought by defendant. Plaintiff swore that defendant had ordered the whole of the goods in question, and that they had been delivered to him. Defendant denied that he had ordered the goods, but admitted that they had been delivered to him, and that he still retained them. Judgment for plaintiff. Lyons for plaintiff, Goold for defendant.

ROGERS V. MURPHY.

The plaintiff did not appear; but Mr. Gould appeared on behalf of the defendant to dispute the plaintiff's claim, and asked for a sum to be awarded to his client by way of costs and satisfaction under the 63rd section of the Act, in consequence of plaintiff's default. The Judge allowed four guineas for attorney's costs and witnesses' expenses.

ROUSE V. HAYES.

Claim for £50, six months' rent in arrear. Judgment for plaintiff. Mr. Brown, attorney, conducted his case.

ROUSE V. M'ROBERTS.

This was a claim for £50, six months' rent due to the plaintiff from one Nicholson. The defendant, as surety for Nicholson, had been a party to the lease, and covenanted to pay the rent in case his principal made default. The rent was payable monthly, and the defendant objected that the plaintiff ought not to have allowed the rent to remain so long in arrear and unpaid. The Judge said that the surety should have seen that he was protected from continued liability, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. Brown for the plaintiff.

FOSTOR V. MADDOX.

The plaintiff, a venerable aged midwife, sued the defendant for £1 10s., her fee for attendance on defendant's wife during her accouchment. The defendant resisted payment on the ground that the plaintiff's visits were not sufficiently frequent. He admitted, however, that mother and babe were doing well. Judgment for plaintiff.

WILCOXSON V. JONES.

Plaintiff sold a horse to defendant, several months since, for £11, telling him at the same time that the horse would draw 15 cwt. Defendant paid £2 on account, and had kept the horse ever since. He now expressed his willingness to pay the value of the horse, but not the whole sum agreed upon, because, he said, the animal was not as good as represented. The Judge said that as he had not returned the horse at once, he must pay the full sum. Gould for the defendant.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

WEDDERBURN V. BARNES.

The plaintiff, a merchant residing in Sydney, sued the defendant, a licensed victualler, at Parramatta, for £1 1s. for goods supplied. The plaintiff did not appear. Gould for the defendant applied for costs. The Judge said he could not allow professional costs, where the claim was under £20, but he awarded the defendant himself £1 1s. for his loss of time.

CARR V. RICHARDSON.

Claim for £8 10s. 7d. The defendant had signed an admission of the debt, but not in the presence of the registrar, an attorney, or a justice of the peace, as required by sec. 96 of the Act. Overton for the plaintiff was not prepared to prove his case. Plaintiff nonsuited.

DOUGLAS V. GROCERNY.

Claim for £5 subscription for the support of Mr Douglas as clergyman at Castle Hill. Overton for the nominal plaintiff, stated he had assigned this and other similar claims to a creditor, and asked for a postponement as he was unable to secure the attendance of Mr. Douglas. The judge said he could not recognise the assignee in the matter, and non-suited the plaintiff. Lyons appeared for the defendant.

HILL V. DEMPSEY.

In July 1857, plaintiff sold a horse to defendant for £10. The defendant at the time of the purchase was living at Camden, and is now living at Goulburn. The judge said he had no jurisdiction; the defendant must be sued either at Camden his late, or at Goulburn his present residence.

CULMSEE AND ANOTHER V. VAHRENKAMP.

Claim for £9 6s. 2d. goods supplied. Defendant relied on a set-off, which exceeded the claim by a few pence. Judgment for plaintiff for £2 17s. 2d.

RUSSELL V. DRINKWATER.

Claim for £3 5s. The plaintiff who, as tenant to the defendant, had to pay him £4 monthly for rent, sued him on an order for £3 5s. which he had paid for wine. The defendant admitted the order, but swore that it had been allowed for in the rent for last January, and that that fact would appear from the receipt given to the defendant for that month's rent; he accounted for not having taken up the order, because, he said, the plaintiff said he could not find it. The plaintiff admitted having got a receipt for the January rent, but he had it not with him. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, for production of the receipt. If not then produced, judgment would be for the defendant: if produced, and found not to refer to the order, judgment would be for the defendant.

NIELL V. BARBER.

Claim for £4 10s. for goods sold. It appeared that defendant had left one Harrison in charge of his premises at Parramatta, and that the goods sold (which consisted of hay and corn) had been ordered by and supplied to Harrison, as he (Harrison) alleged, for the use of defendant's horse. Defendant, however, had given Harrison no authority whatever to make purchases on his account. Nonsuit. Lyons for plaintiff. Overton for defendant.

RUTTER V. BATTIE.

For medical attendance on defendant, and on one of his servants at his (defendant's) request. Defendant did not appear. Plaintiff proved his case, and obtained judgment. Gould for plaintiff.

LYONS V. BATTIE.

Mr. Lyons, of Parramatta, solicitor, claimed the sum of £7 2s. 10d., professional costs, due to him from defendant. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for plaintiff.

CRAIG V. KLEIN.

Claim for £19 6s. 8d. Plaintiff had, by a written contract, agreed to erect certain buildings for defendant; £5 of the above sum was claimed as due under the contract. The remainder was alleged to be owing in respect of extra work. Defendant's advocate, upon being called on for his defence, stated that the contract work was not yet completed, and, with regard to the extra work, he admitted that it had been done,—but alleged that it had been done without defendant's order or knowledge, and entirely for plaintiff's own amusement. It was clearly proved that the contract work was finished, and that the extra work had been done by defendant's direction, who had been frequently present during the progress of the building. Judgment for plaintiff in amount claimed. Gould for plaintiff. Lyons for defendant.

CARBERRY V. GWYNNE.

Claim for £10, for the agistment of a horse for one hundred and forty-four weeks. Plaintiff swore that defendant had put the horse on his run and had agreed to pay 1s. 6d. a week for its agistment. Defendant admitted that the horse had been in his possession, but stated that the horse belonged to his brother, that no agreement had been made for the agistment of the horse, that it was quite useless, and that he, defendant, was about to shoot it when plaintiff volunteered to take it. Judgment for plaintiff. Mr. Gould appeared for defendant.

GOULD V. WHATTON.

Claim for £11, costs due to plaintiff as a solicitor. Defendant admitted that the work in respect of which this claim was made had been done, and that the charges were reasonable, but stated that it had proved perfectly useless. Judgment for plaintiff. Mr. Lyons appeared for defendant.

The list of cases amounted to 133, which were all disposed of.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Captain Scott, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Asher, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cape, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Lyons.

Eight persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and one, who assaulted the officer who took him into custody, was sentenced for the assault to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

John Grady, summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, of the value of 12s., from the shop of Thomas Audley, South Head Road, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one calendar month.

A Chinaman was convicted of stealing a box of the value of 16s., the property of another Chinaman (our reporter cannot undertake to reduce their names to any sounds represented by the English alphabet), and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Alexander M'Donald and John Wallace were on Saturday and (by remand) to-day brought before the Bench by Inspector Harrison, who deposed that on the previous afternoon he apprehended M'Donald, at Battery Point, in the Domain, for laying obstructions on the line of railway, near the Redfern tunnel, with intent to overturn the railway train; he said nothing; about 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day he apprehended Wallace, who admitted that he was in the company of M'Donald when the act was done, but that he should keep his mouth shut; on the 15th instant, in consequence of information received, proceeded to the railway, and on the side of the railway, near the Redfern Tunnel, saw a number of large stones, and some sleepers; on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, the prisoner Wallace was brought to the detective office by a gentleman named Moody, of the Railway Department, who produced a written paper (produced) purporting to be a statement made by Wallace; read it to Wallace, who said that it was true, and that he would swear to it if need be, and acknowledged his own signature; he said that M'Donald was in hiding at a particular place in the Domain, that the police were looking for him to give evidence in a case of manslaughter which had occurred where they lodged (Halls', in King-street), and that he had promised to carry him some dinner; he said that he did not give earlier evidence because that he feared M'Donald and other navvies on the line, and now gave it for his own safety and the public good; he said that M'Donald placed the obstructions, consisting of wood and stones, upon the line; witness then went for and apprehended M'Donald, who denied knowing anything of the offence for which he was apprehended; afterwards saw Wallace, who said that his life had been threatened at the boarding-house for giving information, and that he should have to leave; on that account locked him up for the night; he said, "You had better not—if you do, to-morrow I will keep my mouth shut, and you cannot convict M'Donald;" next morning he persisted in his determination. The statement made and signed by Wallace is as follows:—"I know a man named M'Donald; he resides with me, at a boarding-house (Mrs. Hall's) at the corner of King-street and Clarence-street, Sydney; he went with me to Parramatta last Friday to look for work; we proceeded to Fairfield, where we asked for employment; we could get none, and then returned towards Parramatta; we camped in the bush, about a mile and half on this side Fairfield, near to a cutting; about midnight M'Donald got up and went on the line; I saw him place four or five pieces of wood across the line; I went to him, took them off again, and said that I would tell upon him; he laughed at me, and said he would learn them something for not giving him work; he returned with me to the place where we were lying in the bush, and afterwards, about break of day, left me again for a short time; we then returned to Parramatta, where I left him, and returned to Sydney on Saturday night; M'Donald came to me in Sydney, on Sunday evening, at the boarding-house; I was in his company part of the next day (Monday) looking for work, and in the evening, at nine o'clock, he asked me up to the Stirling Castle public-house, near the railway bridge, Redfern; when we got there he refused to go in; he then said he was going to see a friend, and I went with him down a narrow street close by, which went down to the railway; he said he must go over the line to see his friend, but I saw him stop on the line and I asked him what he was doing; he told me to hold my tongue; I then saw him take up several thick sticks and place them across the line; he then returned to me, and I said I would go and tell upon him if he would not go and take the sticks off again, but he said some one would see them in the morning; he then ran away, and I was too much frightened to go back; I followed him and found him at home, and he asked me if I had taken the sticks off; I said no, I was too frightened; I have lived in the same house with M'Donald ever since, but I never said anything about it until to-day, nor perhaps I should not have said anything about it only that M'Donald told me, about eleven o'clock this morning, that he was going up the railway again to look for work, and that if they (the railway people) would not give him work he would teach them another lesson. John W. Wallace." This statement was at once sent to the Inspector-General of Police, with the man Wallace, and the subsequent action has been already stated. Stefano Barlozzio, residing at Hall's, and occupying a bed in the same room with prisoners, deposed that he did not see them after dinner on Friday week; on Thursday night week Wallace was not in the bedroom, but M'Donald was. Timothy Madden deposed that on Tuesday morning week he saw eight heaps of stones on the rails between Redfern and Chippendale—the first four at about a foot a part; and the others were on the next length of middles, about three or four yards from the former; they were coarse lumps of ballast stone about as big as a hat; thirty yards further on was a fence rail and three wooden sleepers, seven or eight feet in length, and eight or nine inches thick, on one side round, and on the other flat; this was near a very sharp curve, and unless the engine driver had been very sharp he could not have seen them, or if he had he could scarcely have stopped the train in time to prevent an accident; there were sufficient to have thrown the train off the line, and there is a deep cutting near that spot; was walking out to his work, and looking along the line, perceived the obstruction; removed it immediately, as the train was nearly due, and reported at once to the inspector. Their Worships discharged M'Donald, and called him into the witness box. He deposed that on Thursday week he first met with Wallace, and on the next day went with him to Parramatta, looking for work; returning, camped in the bush, near Fairfield; on the following morning Wallace said that he was away in the night looking for water; on Saturday Wallace left him—he said, to go to Sydney; on Sunday afternoon found him at Hall's boarding-house again; on Monday night walked out together about Pitt-street and George-street; when near ten o'clock he wanted to go to the Stirling Castle public-house, pointing towards the Railway station, but witness refused to accompany him, and they parted; Wallace came home about half-past eleven, and they soon afterwards went to bed. Mr. Moody deposed that, when Wallace made his statement he gave as his reason that he was afraid of his life, and wished to go next day to Victoria. Wallace was then committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

William Hawkins, for disorderly conduct in a public place, while under the influence of liquor, was sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days; and Ann Mapley, convicted of having made use of obscene language, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. B. Burdekin, and Mr. R. J. Hopkins.

John Dimon, a seaman of the American ship Carrie Lelland, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in gaol for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

William Jones, for drunk and disorderly conduct in George-street, fined 10s.

Several other unimportant cases were on this day's sheets, two of which (for desertion) were discharged, and another for wages lapsed through absence of parties.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

[FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 19th.

THE scientific intelligence of last month has been mostly mixed up with the events of a more general interest. The Smethurst poisoning case has drawn attention to the rather inconclusive character of some of the tests relied on by toxologists for the discovery of poisons; while the Great Eastern, at last entering on a career in which she has every prospect of success, carries with her the hopes and wishes of commercial and political, as well as of scientific, circles.

To enter into the details of the former affairs would be, of course, impossible, the strictly medical and the legal branches of the evidence are equally beyond my province; but in the chemical evidence there are points of great interest from a scientific point of view. It will be remembered that the only traces of poison discovered were arsenic in an evacuation, and traces of antimony in different parts of the body. The theory of the prosecution was, that the unfortunate lady was killed by the administration of these poisons in small doses, through a considerable period of time. The complete failure of all attempts to discover arsenic in the body was explained by supposing that the arsenic, being administered in small doses, was quickly eliminated from the system, the process being aided, as some thought, by the presence of chlorate of potassa. No attempt, however, was made to show that this salt possesses such a remarkable, and previously unsuspected, property; the only suspicious circumstance in connection with it being that the prisoner administered it without the knowledge or sanction of other medical men. Some of the solution being found after the arrest of the prisoner, was sent to Dr. Taylor to be analized, and he at first declared, without hesitation, that it contained arsenic, but subsequently, at the trial, he completely reversed this statement, attributing his error to the impurity of certain materials used in testing. The test he employed was that known as Reinsch's, which consists in boiling the suspected liquid with hydrochloric acid, and inserting a piece of copper, the surface of which, if arsenic is present, becomes covered with a dark film of that metal.* In order to make the indication sure, the copper thus effected should be heated in an open tube so as to oxydise the metallic arsenic and convert it into arsenious acid, or common white arsenic, which condenses in the cooler part of the tube in white crystals. To "make assurance doubly sure," these crystals may be dissolved and the well-known liquid tests applied. Dr. Taylor, it appears, used the copper in the form of unusually fine copper gauze, and I have heard from private sources so fine, that the meshes are at first sight hardly perceptible. Having boiled his liquid with hydrochloric acid, he tested with the gauze, and, after repeated trials, succeeded in obtaining an indication of arsenic. This he afterwards considered to be fallacious, believing the arsenic to have been dissolved out of the copper itself. To explain this it is necessary to state, that almost all copper contains traces of arsenic, unless specially purified. If the copper is dissolved of course the arsenic is free, and, under some circumstances, dissolved. In ordinary cases of the test, the copper is not dissolved, unless arsenic or some similar metal is present. The hydrochloric acid almost dissolves it unless some metal is present, for which it may be substituted. But in this case by the mixture of the acid and chlorate of potassa, more chlorine was set free, which would rapidly dissolve the copper, also the arsenic contained in it. From the solution of arsenic thus formed, Dr. Taylor supposed the metal to be precipitated by the further action of copper. If, however, he correctly estimated the quantity of arsenic present it is simply impossible that it could have been contained in the small quantity of copper dissolved from such fine wire; supposing it had been present, the metal would have been too brittle to be drawn into wire. Dr. Taylor appears subsequently to have attempted to estimate directly the quantity of arsenic in the copper, but he seems to have obtained equally improbable results. That there was some mistake is evident, but Dr. Taylor's explanation seems to prove either too much or too little. If he found that quantity of arsenic in the solution, it could not have come from the copper: either his estimate or his theory was incorrect. I mention these facts, not from any personal feeling towards Dr. Taylor, but from their public importance. If so clear an analyst could be so completely deceived and unable to explain his deception, how careful should we be to risk human life upon the unsupported direction of one chemist! It will be remembered that Dr. Taylor and Mr. Brande both expressed their unshaken confidence in Reinsch's test, Dr. Taylor even declaring that he should always use the same gauze, and both affirming that it was perfectly safe except in the presence of chlorate of potash. Now, it is worthy of notice, that in a great number of poisoning cases chlorate of potash is very likely to be present, as it is so often used to destroy the organic matter mixed with the substance to be examined. If, then, its presence is sufficient to invalidate the results of such a test, an almost boundless field of uncertainty is opened. In the particular case the question is no longer of much importance, but experiments are even now being made to check Dr. Taylor's results. It will probably be found that the gauze contains but little arsenic, and the source of error must be looked for elsewhere. I happen to know that that is the present appearance of the analyses, though it would be premature to speak decidedly. It is evident that there is a want of precision in the methods for the detection of arsenic, and an obvious precaution seems to be to send portions of the substance to two chemists at the same time.

The deplorable accident to the *Great Eastern* seems to be one of those resulting from an almost inexplicable carelessness. A stop-cock was put on for purposes of experiment, and no one happened to remember to take it off again; the working engineer supposed the safety pipe was all right, and shut up the only other outlet without thinking about it: it was nobody's business. It is hardly known yet whether any alteration in the construction will be made. The former plan seems safe enough, if provided with more safety valves. Why not fifty, if necessary to prevent the possibility of accident? Mr. Scott Russell promises to complete the restoration in three weeks. It was known that when the mighty vessel was first trying her strength, her constructor lay on a bed of sickness, unable to witness the trial, and his friends even then scarcely hoped that he would ever see his grand design in operation. On the 16th of September he at last succumbed to paralysis of the brain, from some form of which he had suffered ever since the anxieties of the launch. It is said that he never heard of the accident to his great ship. Some particulars of his life may not be uninteresting. The son of an illustrious engineer, Mr. M. Isambard Brunel, he was born in 1806, at Portsmouth, where his father was superintending the erection of his celebrated block machinery, and was educated in France. His first essays in engineering were in assisting his father in constructing the Thames Tunnel. On the last occasion when the water broke into it, he was carried by the stream six hundred feet, and at last found himself on the surface, near the top of the shaft. Steam-engines early attracted his attention, and for ten years he laboured with his father in attempting to substitute liquid carbonic acid for water in engines, a method which, were it less costly, would have great advantages. In marine engineering he had the rare honour of constructing three ships, each in its turn considered unique—the Great Western, the Great Britain, and the Great Eastern. When the railway system began to be extended through England, he was selected as the engineer of the Great Western, and though shareholders have not ceased to grumble at his recklessness of cost, every one can bear *witness* to the speed, the *comfort*, and the *magnificence* of the line. On the South Devon line he unsuccessfully attempted to introduce the atmospheric railway. If his bridges alone survived, he would long be remembered as an engineer, to say nothing of others. His last great structure across the Tamar near Plymouth is a master-piece. Its central pier rises more than a hundred feet above water eighty-feet deep, below the bed of which it was again necessary to excavate in order to find a firm foundation—being one of the greatest difficulties yet surmounted in railway engineering. The Hungerford Suspension Bridge, too, will long remind Londoners of the constructor of the Great Eastern. This enumeration will show the versatility of his genius. He had a bold and somewhat reckless spirit, which occasionally led him into unnecessary difficulties and extravagant outlay in his projects. But the difficulties were surmounted, and the thoroughness of his work perhaps atoned for its large cost. It seems sad that he should never have seen the perfect fulfilment of his great scheme; but when we consider how many outlive their reputation, it is perhaps no unenviable lot to be called away in its zenith.

The British Association has commenced its meeting at Aberdeen, and being opened by the Prince Consort, in a speech which, though not so learned as those of many previous presidents, is appropriate and suggestive. There seems every probability of a pleasant meeting; a large number of *savans* are assembled, and Her Majesty is to extend Her Royal hospitality to all the members.

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* A precisely similar action is the deposition of copper on an iron surface inserted in a solution containing it, a method used for detecting adulteration in pickles, &c.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—The council have received a communication from Mr. Henry Smith, clerk and treasurer to her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, stating that the Lieutenancy were prepared to recommend the sanction of her Majesty to the corps being called the London Rifle Brigade. That the rules had been approved, subject to a slight alteration. That the committee had also been pleased to approve of the uniform and appointments submitted to them. That before the Lieutenancy could apply to her Majesty to accept the service of the London Rifle Brigade, they require to be satisfied that a sufficient and safe practice-ground has been obtained within a reasonable distance of the head-quarters; also that a secure place of custody for the arms, and an armourer to take charge of them, have been appointed. The council will be prepared in a few days to comply with the requisition of her Majesty's Commissioners, when the royal sanction will be asked.

A PICTURE OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.—The *Courrier de Bayonne* publishes the following letter from Lord Howden, addressed to the editor of that journal, offering a portrait of Napoleon I. for a proposed museum at Bayonne:—"In your journal of the 28th August, I read an article on the formation of a museum at Bayonne. Desiring to contribute thereto as far as accords with my position as a foreigner, I should be happy to offer the museum—in case the project of founding one should be carried out—a painting which is not devoid of interest. It is an original sketch in oil of the Emperor Napoleon I., taken rather under curious circumstances. An excellent English painter, Mr. Phillips (well known afterwards by his portrait of Lord Byron), was sent to Paris during the peace of Amiens by certain admirers of the First Consul to take his portrait, in order to have it introduced in some historical painting. The great man, being very much occupied at the moment, could not give the painter any other sittings than the time taken up in two grand dinners, to which Mr. Phillips was admitted, with permission to take his stand opposite the First Consul. This arrangement, though at first sight so unpromising, had its advantages as far as regards physiognomy; the resemblance is perfect, the painting well advanced, and the expression extremely fine."

AMUSING INCIDENT AT ROSLYN.—One day last week his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite paid a visit to the beautiful grounds of Roslyn and Hawthornden. As his Royal Highness was mounting his horse at the inn door at Roslyn, a loyal old woman who had heard of his being in the neighbourhood, and to whom the Prince had been pointed out as he was riding by, stepped up and accosted his Royal Highness in homely, unceremonious fashion, exclaiming in the broadest Scotch—"Eh! sir, gie us a shake o' your royal hand." The Prince good-humouredly held out his hand, which the old lady clasped in both her own, and shook warmly, after which she trotted off in high spirits, leaving the Prince and his attendants exceedingly amused by the incident.—*Mercury.*

REVIEW.

Dottings of a Lounger. By FRANK FOWLER. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

We are happy to be able to speak more favourably of Mr. Fowler's second publication than we conscientiously could of his first. A certain amount of flippancy and strained wit, and sundry not very happy imitations of the styles of Dickens, of Thackeray, and of Carlyle, being deducted, we can safely pronounce the rest of the volume very agreeable reading.

The *Dottings* consist of twenty-three gossips on things urban and rural. By far the best, for real good writing, is the first—"A Pilgrimage to Canterbury." The introductory pun about Time's slyly crumbling edifices in the presence of Religion, founded on Sydney Smith's quoted joke about his always crumbling bread in the presence of the Primate, is sadly puerile; but here is a sketch of the Primate's city, worthy to stand side by side with Borrow's (of Norwich) in *Lavengro*:—

A big bit of Oxford, a bigger bit of Bruges, a forked river twining its two beautiful arms round a cluster of churches, like the Greek Mother sheltering her offspring from the wrath of the god of Arcadia,—a Cathedral defiant of description,—a ruined wall set up some eighteen centuries ago by Roman hands,—solitary towers standing, like monks, in old monastic piles, and chanting softly in the sea-gusts creeping up of nights from Whitstable,—ancient British mounds, sturdy Danish dungeons, quaint Saxon hostelries, proud Norman spires,—all these thrown together in a sunny valley hallowed by the memorials of England's earliest heroes—warriors, priests, and statesmen—make up that Canterbury seen by me for the first time on Wednesday last with a delight and reverence that it never entered into the hearts of Chaucer's pilgrims to conceive. Rare old city! History and Faith stand hand-in-hand within thy silent cloisters—the echoes of heroic voices peal through thy solemn aisles.

We must give, too, Mr. Fowler's description of the indescribable cathedral:—

It was Coleridge who said an abbey always looked to him like a petrified religion. The force and fitness of the thought came home to me with fullest stress as I stood before the altar-screen of the Cathedral. A soft flush—gold and purple tints, mingled—lay on the stones worn by the sandalled feet of early Christian saints, glanced on the tombs where lie kings and martyrs, fell in mysterious patches on the dark oaken choir, and glinted resplendent on the broken and chequered lines of fret-work crawling round the nave. But with all the wondrous beauty of the place, a sense of desolateness reigned supreme. It grew upon the mind until the Spirit of the Past seemed to stand majestic amid the fossil forest of interlacing pillars: the aisles were peopled with abbots and friars; censers were swinging in the chancel; the early Saxon queens were on their knees before the altar; and all the while the measured throbbing of the bell came like the memory of some Gregorian chant anthemed beneath that roof a thousand years before. I saw Augustine in his scarlet robe, with Ethelbert, the Yellow-haired beside him; I saw my lady Mildred hand-in-hand with old Chaucer; I saw the shaggy Dane stalking [illegible] against the marble columns; I saw Archbishop Alphege [illegible] by the rough invader a prisoner from the place; I saw Lanfranc and Anselm with their clattering beads and ivory crucifixes; I saw the King-Confessor muttering orisons in the [illegible] chapel of St. Martha; I saw a'Beckett moving bare-footed through the glimmering cloister on his way to matins—I heard his chant, "We beseech thee, O Lord, in all thy mercy, that thy anger and wrath be turned away from us and from our holy house, because we have sinned!"—I saw the band of armed assassins deepening the shadow of a neighbouring tomb—I saw them rush upon the prelate—I heard a stifled groan, a shocking "Christ have mercy!"—I saw the shaven temple strike the grating flag—I saw a splash or two of blood, a—

The white-robed choristers trooping down the aisle aroused me from my dream. I awoke as from a slumber—took a seat in front of the tomb of Archbishop Chicheley, and listened to the service. I don't know exactly when Chicheley flourished—the Gothic tracery round the mausoleum is so blurred and broken—but, judging from his effigy, he must have lived a long, long time ago, and have been in life a right jovial son of the Church. There he lies on the dark slab of granite, dressed in archiepiscopal robes, and with a sprinkling of the red powder which time has wafted from the vermilion cloak resting on the tip of his nose. What a jolly nose it is!—what a pair of aldermanic cheeks are those to which it serves as promontory! This was the man to see that the soup served out at the monastery wicket was thick and rich, and to take the lion's share of that hundred [illegible] of wine which some early king of France bequeathed "for ever" to the monks of Canterbury. The archbishop evidently knew he was a well-favoured and portly [illegible], and, as a [illegible] to all after men of similar presentable aspect, ordered his monument to be designed in set didactic manner. That is to say: On an upper [illegible] of shining granite plentifully sown with armorial bearings we have him in his canonicals and crown. His head reposes on a purple cushion with golden tassels, and his fingers are set with many signets. That is the Archbishop as he appeared in the flesh—a sort of well-mannered, clerical Jack Falstaff. But under—there on that block of Purbeck—how different is the picture! A naked, shrivelled corpse—so thin, that the eyes are buried in their spheres, and every rib sticks through the skin—is the Archbishop when death has stript him of his goods. You have seen, reader, those companion etchings by Mr. Thackeray—"Ludovicus Rex in his Purple" and "Ludovicus Rex in his Shirt"? For Ludovicus read Chicheley, and we have here the same bitter [illegible] in marble. Go, get thee to thy pastor and tell him, though he put on cambric bands, to this favour must he come at last!

Nor must we forget "Mrs. Fritz," evidently Mrs. Nickleby, travelling under a pseudonyme:—

The service is over, and the little old lady in black who holds the keys of the cathedral volunteers to take me and some other visitors round the edifice. She begins with the tomb I have just quitted, points out, with an awful Pre-Raphaelite nicety, the twin angels with gamboge wings at the Archbishop's head, and the two little white chaps with big books in their hands at his toes. She shews me, too, just the fringe of hair round the scalp of that poor corpse beneath—points out the hollow in its cheek, and the arched [illegible] form of the leg-bone just covered with the puckered skin. I am about to become sadly contemplative, when a good-tempered old lady forming one of the party, and called by her friends Mrs. Fritz, casually remarks, "Ah! poor thing, he was uncommon thin out of his clothes!" and this diverts the current of my reflections.

Our conductor is an intelligent little body, with a sharp pair of bird-like eyes, that seem to peer through the thickest cracks and chinks with a keenness almost feline. She carries a bunch of old brass keys in her hand, and trips along the tombstones, with the [illegible] damp upon them, in the [illegible] manner. She speaks in a low undertone, as if afraid the owners of the graves would overhear her statements concerning them, and correct her on the spot. Her imperturbability is great; she will describe nothing out of its turn, and receives the remarks of visitors with a set, sculptured sort of smile, which must have been copied from some of the more benignant of the statues. "That," she says, pointing to a coloured strip of stone-carving in the wall,—"that is the celebrated Canterbury diaper, of which you have heard so much." "Dear me," says Mrs. Fritz, looking everywhere, and failing to see anything which fell in with her notions of diaper, "I suppose them young singers have their overshirts made of it." Our conductress smiles and moves on to a restored monument in dark granite, with a tattered jacket of [illegible] leather, a pair of rough gauntlets, and a rusty helmet suspended above it. "This," she says, "is the grave and these are some of the clothes of Edward the Black Prince." I observe a sprinkling of dry dust upon the full-length face of the effigy lying on the tomb, and on examining it, I see it has crumbled from the old leathern jacket above. I fall to musing again, when Mrs. Fritz once more ventures a remark. "I've heard o' them black princes before," she says; and then adds, after a slight pause, "I suppose this one was converted by the missionaries." Another faint smile from our conductress, and we are led to new sepulchres. I don't care much for the resting-place of Henry IV. and his second Queen, Joan of Navarre; but I find myself pausing before the plain, coffin-shaped, inscriptionless tomb of the grave Coligny, and the equally [illegible] cenotaph of the [illegible] Langton.

I am not allowed to rest long. Our guide—hearing her fee, perhaps, from after-comers running after me—as you may have seen a hen run after a little one who has suddenly darted from the brood, and takes me before—down to the "Transept of the Martyrdom," where Thomas a'Beckett fell. She shows me the stone set in the exact place where the head of the martyr struck the pavement, the original piece clotted with gore and brains, having been borne as a precious relic to the Vatican. The tessellated pavement is the exact image of one of those queer little Seltzer-water bottles [illegible], and immediately around it the flags are depressed by the knees of worshippers who, in different ages came [illegible] from the spot. It is clear that Mrs. Fritz looks upon "Beckett" as a contemporary, for after listening—with sundry [illegible] of "the brutes," "the villains," and so on—to the story of his murder, she remarks interrogatively at the close, "I never read anything about it; but, of course, they hung 'em for it, ma'am?"

"A Deputation to Downing-street," contains a photograph of George Augustus Sala, Esq.; Mr. Dickens' graphic and groggy *collaborateur*:—

There was young Carter Augustine, the comic writer, too, who looked very much like a compound of Jack Sheppard and Boots [illegible]. Having heard of Augustus—having read Augustus with considerable delight—I could not refrain from taking especial notice of him. Augustus has a round, rubicund, rollicking face, [illegible] with good cheer; as I [illegible] all over his foamy [illegible] like the illuminated top of a Pharos. Augustus kept up the sporting aspects of his appearance, had a [illegible] of a pink stock twisted about his neck, and [illegible] with a lively-looking ring. But what most struck me in the [illegible] was the sly twinkle in his eye, which, by the way, never twinkled with an [illegible]. Now the brow dropped over it, and the eye half-hidden, shone out like a morsel of gold embedded in [illegible]. Now he glanced to the left, and winked and blinked like a [illegible] sitting on his perch. Now he looked straight forward, and the light in the eyes danced about with fitful flashes of [illegible], like the shadow of the trembling leaves in the bubbling brook. And talking of [illegible] brings me to another feature of Augustus. It is reddish-blue like "Count-port," served like [illegible], and set with jewels—of better than the best [illegible] the way Lord Marquis's snuff-box. It is essentially a good-humoured nose, like Bardolph's, and a standing protest against the doctrines of Wassail and his friends.

A strange name for a teetotaller, by the bye, is "Wassail!"

In "Down the South-Eastern," and "Dover and the way to it," there are numerous exceedingly pretty Gainsborough and Stanfield-like "bits" of scenery, rustic and marine. We extract a specimen of each kind:—

Some of the fairest spots in Christendom are to be seen on the South-Eastern line. There are so many old castles on the hills; so many straggling [illegible]—short as is the distance—breaking on your [illegible] the hedges; so many ruined mills lifting up their arms above the [illegible]; so many children gathering rushes, stripping off their [illegible] barks, and piling the white wands in sheaves, beside the [illegible]; so many old oaks protecting in gnarled force against the [illegible] competition of neighbouring elms; so many streams [illegible] with grass in such cuts, yet [illegible], embrace that the [illegible] and only make them look still cooler to the eye; so many fields favoured to that extent with buttercups and daisies that it was easy to play Tom Tiddler at any point, and gather gold and silver by the lapful; so many white stalls in the hills through which the ghostly shadows stalk majestic; so many [illegible] lights falling through the trunks of the slightly [illegible] on the uplands; so many rivulets of white strawberry-blossom flowing about the little Canaans of gardens on the [illegible]; so many sheep [illegible] beneath the shadiest [illegible] of something with leisurely [illegible] the soft, succulent [illegible] of the wild-cabbage growing on the edge of cuttings; so many fields where the corn is just high enough to show its, by its gentle [illegible] the wind too light to feel; so many red May-trees overhanging [illegible] pools and raining their fragrant blossoms on the [illegible] of flowers cooling their feet beneath the water;—in fact, so many and such varied beauties, that I blame my star I was not [illegible] to live among them all my days, and have "the [illegible] of the clover," as Mr. Emerson so familiarly puts it, beating [illegible] my veins.

The sea is before me—three or four vessels are on the sea. Big ship with [illegible] of dingy canvas afar off, making direct for my window, and cutting that straight line against the horizon which [illegible] when you catch them fore and aft. Little yachts, with [illegible] white wing and a bit of [illegible], skimming the wave, like a gull, [illegible] under big ship's bows. Long rakish steamer bound for a French port, throwing out a spark-sprinkled streamer from its [illegible] chimney, and agitating the water into whitest foam, like the [illegible] breast of an albatross. Fishing-smacks showing their pitchy ribs as the sea dandles them, and giving to the full shine of sunlight a sight of their dripping nets, [illegible] little craft look to me—from this [illegible] casement—like boats with well-clad [illegible]. Pleasure party in clean sharp-faced yacht, newly [illegible], with showy [illegible] of [illegible], in the eye of the wind—[illegible] to show that [illegible] friend there at the wheel, with blue [illegible] and embroidered [illegible], brown-faced sailor grinning [illegible] a lubber. [illegible] the aspect [illegible] slowly to the water like [illegible] telescope [illegible] the beach, looking for [illegible] who want to see the cliffs of France. [illegible] lights and shadows on the water. The [illegible] dancing [illegible] on the ripples, seems to cover the expanse with glistening [illegible] like a rain of burning silver; a mass of slate-coloured cloud [illegible], but increasing in the background until you might swear the Field of Cloth of Gold was being played again out on those French shores, and ten thousand lances were gathered around another Francis. There is a fine finish of blue, gold-cinctured with grey, hanging above the Castle, and throwing a light shadow over the brow and down the face of that cliff on which it stands. That shadow, though, doesn't hide the streak of scarlet behind the balcony high up the [illegible], nor do the caw-caws of the crows drown the rough martial chorus [illegible] from the jovial red-coats congregated there. [illegible] that must be a half-furlong high—it makes one dizzy even to look up at it—and yet so clear is the air that the little tables and the earthen jugs upon them are plain to an eye that has been dimming itself with small-print any time these eighteen years.

I look again from the Castle to the sea. The sun is clouded. A capful of wind is coming up under that slate-coloured hood of cloud, and a long labouring swell moves with it, and breaks with dismal plash and grating back-fall upon the beach. [illegible] who has been carrying the sand from the water's edge to some higher part of the shore has to move off now—which he does with more than [illegible] energy, but still not nimbly enough to prevent his fetlocks being caught by the foremost line of white "cat's feet" running up the shore. I like the moody look which the sea has put on now. How well that ruinous end of pier, its every [illegible] timber tangled with pale green ferns, looks while the ocean has its sulks. The sombre clouds, and the fall of rain which is coming from them, give once more a sharpness of outline to the weed-and-water-rounded piles. Fishing-boats out there are now half-hidden in damp mist; sails of big ships, catching the slanting shower, gleam dampily under the single bar of white showing through the clouds; Youth at the helm of pleasure-yacht has covered those [illegible] braces with a pilot-coat; French boat is quite out of sight, as if it had hidden itself somewhere from the wet, and would show again when the squall was over; old sailor jerks up the collar of his coat and screws on the end of his Dollond; owner of the ass gets on its back, gathering his legs in the panniers, and jogs homewards; streak of scarlet is still up there—safe in all weather, fair or foul, affects it not—but, in one minute, every other feature of the scene has altered.

The wind swells and the rain increases. The puller on the beach is very distinct. That cardinal cloud there, with the jagged edge, means thunder, and that bar of gleaming grey portends thunder.

In "Ethics of Travel" Mr. Fowler proves himself a *Mentor*-moralist. In fancy, perhaps, but certainly not in fact, had he perpetrated the wide roamings indicated in the following ludicrously self-important paragraph:—

I am a great traveller. I have been all round the world, like the fool in the apologue of the "Conclave." I have supped under the Pyramids, had cold lamb in the Colosseum, strawberries [illegible] in [illegible] (sherry the only way to eat strawberries—cream is a mistake, and spoils the poignant flavour of the fruit) under the leaning tower of Pisa, oysters off the Rocks of Botany Bay, and mushrooms and beef-cutlets in the lunch-house of San Francisco. I have been all over England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and the Isle of Dogs. I take it, therefore, that I am entitled to speak with some authority upon matters of travel, and it is to jot down a few maxims gleaned from my experience that I open my desk and re-nib my quill.

"A Contested Election" gives a narrative of Mr. Fowler's ill-advised struggle for the representation of Sydney—amusing, but not nearly so ponderous as his "Log of a Defeated Candidate" (published in the *Month*), of which it is a warmed-up hash. As we have got into the fault-finding vein, may we ask Mr. Fowler what he meant by this application of Terence's oft-cited line?

One member of the Board is not to be abashed by Piper's jewels. Nixon has faith in a large gold pencil-case, and flashes his blood-stone top in Piper's face with a kind of *homo-sum-humani-nihil* haughtiness and scorn.

Such classicality seems to indicate a somewhat *Dictionary-of-Quotations* order of scholarship.

However, as we have said before, this is, on the whole, a very agreeable little book—original and smart. The owl which the artist has unaccountably put upon the otherwise tastefully illuminated cover, is certainly no "portrait of the author."

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the week ending November 19th, 1859.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Wind. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Wind. Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature. Minimum shade.	Maximum shade.	Maximum sun.	Mean Humidity.	Portion of Sky obscured by Clouds. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Rain in inches.
SUNDAY, Nov.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONDAY	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TUESDAY	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEDNESDAY	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THURSDAY	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRIDAY	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SATURDAY	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean and sum		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REMARKS.

Sunday, November 13th. Cloudy morning; fine day.
Monday, 14th. Hot wind; violent S. wind at noon; showers in the afternoon.
Tuesday, 15th. Cold cloudy day; drops of rain occasionally.
Wednesday, 16th. Cloudy day; drops of rain occasionally.
Thursday, 17th. Fine; cloudy morning and night.
Friday, 18th. Cloudy; windy night.
Saturday, 19th. Cool cloudy day.

The thermometers and rain gauge are in the enclosure on the south side of the Observatory.

The force of the wind is represented according to the observer's judgment by numbers from 0 to 6; 0 representing a calm, and 6 a violent storm.

The extent of cloud is represented by the number of tenths of the whole sky supposed to be obscured at the time of observation.

The humidity is the mean of the results obtained from observations at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Sydney Observatory, latitude 33° 51' 41.1" S., longitude 10h. 4m. 49.6s. The time-ball drops at 1h. 0m. 0s. Sydney mean time; or 14h. 55m. 0.5s. Greenwich mean time. Height of Observatory above the sea 134 feet.

W. SCOTT, astronomer.

SIR J. COLERIDGE ON MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

(From the Daily News, September 19.)

AT the distribution of certificates to the successful candidates at the Oxford local examination, in Exeter, on Tuesday last,

Sir J. Coleridge was present, and said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have had placed in my hands, and am charged with desiring you to acquiesce in, a resolution which lies before me, and which is intended to express the thanks of this meeting to the delegates for carrying into effect the statute concerning the examination of those who are not members of the University, and to the local examiners on the late occasion of the examination. I confess that it is with great pleasure that I have this duty cast on me this day. From a very early day I have entertained, with respect to the University of Oxford, the warmest possible feelings, that are growing, and will go on increasing the longer I live. Circumstances have connected me so much with the university, and with the cause of education throughout the country, that I am extremely glad to be called upon to be your organ to express your thanks to the Oxford delegates. Nor shall I be prevented by the presence of Mr. Acland—who I recollect is one of those who ought to receive our warmest thanks—from saying what I think is due to the university in respect of the examinations, and the manner in which they have been carried out by the delegates of the university, and in such terms as I think they deserve. (Applause.) Sir John Kennaway has stated to you in strong language, which I cannot improve, and will not seek to spoil, all which the country owes to the University of Oxford. But in my opinion he might have added that the university appears to have acquired additional claims to the gratitude and affection of the country, by the step it has taken in regard to these examinations. And if you will allow me, [illegible] for a moment what of course I do not undervalue and which I do not seek in the slightest degree to forget, or to induce you to forget, the higher motives that lead us to value education, there is yet one point of view in which it strikes me the subject of national education has not been often presented to the minds of assemblies like the present, and which I think of much importance. Any one who has considered the history not merely of this country, but of Christendom in general, for centuries back, can scarcely fail to perceive that there has been for centuries a gradual advancement towards the approximation of the different classes of society, and the increasing power, with regard to government, of what are called the lower orders. (Cheers.) Now, of course, I am not going to express a political opinion here; it would be the most indecent thing if I were to do so; I do not at present say whether the change is for better or for worse, but it seems to me to have been so ordered, so equally diffused, and so regular a movement, and to have gone on so widely, I may say so universally, throughout Christendom, that I cannot but think that we may trace in it the finger of Him who governs the world, and if that be so, I ought to alter the language which I used just now and to say that the movement must be for good. (Cheers.) It must be for good, ladies and gentlemen, if we rightly use and direct the dispensations of the Almighty so far as we are concerned in them. The destinies of nations are in His hands, but, as you know, God acts ordinarily by secondary means: He acts by human agency, and it is in our power to make His dispensation a blessing as He intended it, or as a curse, as He did not intend it, according as we use the means in our hands. A river, if you attempt to stop it, will overflow its banks and carry ruin wherever its waters extend; if you partially interrupt its course it may do much injury; but if you direct it wisely, it will be a source of blessing and fertility to the land it passes through. (Hear, hear.) Something of this kind is what the country ought to do, and which I hope it is about to do, in respect to education. If the "lower orders" are to be raised to political power, then it is certain you must cultivate those orders to discharge the duties which will devolve upon them. Therefore I think that in this movement the Oxford University has conferred the largest benefit it had in its power to confer on the country. In old time it simply possessed the office of educating the higher classes of the clergy, but now it spreads out its hands with friendly and liberal spirit to all classes of society—(hear, hear)—and it is obvious that the more these classes of society which are unable to take a university education make use of the privileges now offered to them, the more will they fit themselves for the administration of government to which in the natural course of things they may be called. (Hear.) I do not forget that there are many to come after me, and that I ought not to occupy much more of your valuable time—("Go on, go on,")—but if I have satisfied you that the delegates of the university, and the university itself, are entitled to your thanks—not merely for the conception of the plan, but also for the strictly impartial, just, discriminating, and wise execution of the plan, let me ask you how are we to show our gratitude to them? Not merely by the thanks which we are to pass them to-day, but in some more substantial and permanent manner. Now, in this assembly we may divide ourselves into three classes—the public, who are the spectators of the ceremony; the schoolmasters; and that most interesting class of all, the young people who have been here to receive certificates. With regard to ourselves (the public), I hope our course is plain. You are aware that the funds, contributed to carry on the examinations here, for the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, and to meet the expenses of our meeting here, are at an end. I should, however, be extremely sorry to think that the pecuniary means should be wanting to hold this annual celebration, and I do hope that the attention of those present, and of those who have not been able to attend, will be called to the fact that we have not this year been able to present to the young men who have come here any testimony of what we think of their exertions by the distribution of prizes. (Hear, hear.) But I hope that before the next year comes round we shall be in a position to resume the good practice which we followed last year of presenting prizes. (Hear, hear.) Do not let it be said, however, that we presume to suppose that we can add to what the university has done for these young men; for let it be understood that what we can do is as nothing compared with the advantage received from being associated with the Oxford University—(hear, hear)—and it cannot but have struck some of you that several of these lads who have acquired honour in the examination, have gone out into the world, some to sea, and others elsewhere, some of them not knowing the honour that they have achieved; but I will venture to say that the young midshipman, or the young man in the merchant service, now ploughing the main, will rejoice on his return to receive the paper that will be handed to him, and come what will, that young man will always think it an honour to have passed the examination test, and to be able to call himself an associate in arts of that great body of Oxford. (Cheers.) Therefore do not let it be supposed that we are interfering with the university certificate; but as a mark of gratitude to Oxford, as a token of the esteem in which we hold the delegates, we should be doing well if we reward the successful candidates with some prizes. (Cheers.) Before this, however, I ought to have addressed a few words to you with respect to the local examiner. Some of those present may not know what an onerous duty the gentleman has to get over who undertakes the local examination. For six or eight days of hard work is he confined to the examination room, superintending and taking part in the examination. The labour is so extreme that it would be impossible for one single gentleman to have performed it, had he not been aided by some able volunteers—by my friend Mr. Acland—(cheers)—always ready to render his assistance in this work—(cheers)—and I am sure you will go along with me in saying that the volunteer assistants should be included in the resolution. (Cheers.) I now pass on to the second class of those who are called upon to return thanks to the University of Oxford—the schoolmasters of the county who take part in the examinations. I am sure that the schoolmasters must feel that their position is considerably raised by this movement. Don't let me be supposed for one moment to imply that it was a profession or position that required, in the esteem of society, to be raised. I should be the last to say so. My grandfather was a schoolmaster; I was a pupil of my uncle, whom I loved and honoured as my father. I was a pupil at Eton of my cousin, whom I loved as an elder brother; and one of my brothers has been labouring in a school at Eton for many years as a tutor. (Hear, hear.) I come of a family of schoolmasters—(cheers)—and let me assure those gentlemen present of that grade, that I look on that part of my descent from my father with greater pride than I feel in being able, on the other side, to trace my descent from some gentleman who happened to be the Lord Mayor of London for several successive years in the time of Henry III.—(cheers and laughter)—and I am certain that the schoolmasters of the county and all intelligent persons will go along with me in that feeling. (Hear.) Now, the schoolmasters will feel in respect of these examinations, not merely that their labours are now brought more into the sunshine, and that they receive that reward for their labour which it is no shame to any man to receive who does his work successfully before the public, but they will also feel that they receive useful hints as to the best mode of discharging their duty. (Hear, hear.) I will not enter into detail in this matter because I should perhaps run into errors, for, after all the lineage that I have boasted of, I am not so well acquainted with the duties of a schoolmaster as many are here; but I will point out one or two of the lessons which I think the examination teaches. (Hear, hear.) First, then, the importance which the University of Oxford, to the disappointment of many people, attached to the knowledge of the elements, and being well grounded in the rudimentary parts of education. I do not know how it may be with some masters in this county in their modes of instruction, but I will tell you what occurred to myself, and my honourable friend on my left (Mr. Sillifant) can bear me out in my statement. I was instructed by my good uncle sixty years ago—for I began my Latin before I was six years of age—and when we boys came to a new book, I remember especially "Homer," he would say, "Now, boys, you have been through 'Xenophon' and 'Lucian,' you are going to read 'Homer.' He spoke a different language from the others; he thought in a different way. Let us go on by steps in reading him." Every word, every particle, every noun and verb, every single word in the book, did he make us take an account of for the first three weeks or a month. Five lines at this rate took an hour to go through, and excessively tedious it must have been to our teacher, who was a man of great delicacy of mind and feeling, and who could enter as a poet into the imagination of the poet we read. But the consequence was that within a month we knew the book. We had in that time gone through the first 150 lines so correctly that we might be said to have known the book, because we knew it grammatically. (Cheers.) Nothing came too hard to us afterwards, and I only suggest this as an example of an effective plan, which indeed may be done now by some schoolmasters. I do not know how it may be with those of this county with the schoolmasters of course I know how it must have been; but I will tell you a story, which does not, however, apply to any schoolmaster in this county or within a hundred miles of it. It was in an eastern county. The examiner was about; he was at a school and had up an advanced class; he put them through an examination of arithmetic. They were able to answer questions in the higher branches. He then said, "I will give you a sum in simple addition," dictating it to them. Now he cautiously and testingly interspersed a good many ciphers; we may suppose he said, "a hundred thousand and forty-nine," and so on, and he found there was not one in the class could put down that simple addition sum aright!—they could not take account of the ciphers, and it showed how the boys had been allowed to pass over the elementary parts of arithmetic. (Hear, hear.) He then tested them in grammar. He quoted a few words from Cowper:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute."

And he asked them, "What governs right?" There was not one of them that could say till it was put to them, that none, disputed the right. He tried them with another example:

"The beasts that move over the plain,
My form with astonishment see."

None of them could say what governed *see* or what *see* governed! These are instances of what is wanted, and of the importance of schoolmasters making their pupils attend to the elements in whatever branch of learning they may be receiving instruction. The third class who are indebted to the university are the pupils, and I shall give but a few words to them, since they have been so well addressed by Sir John Kennaway. You, my young friends, have reason to be extremely thankful to the delegates and the local examiners for the trouble taken with you, and for the excellent manner in which the Oxford examinations have been carried out, and I only say to you in substance what I have already said applying it to your schoolmasters. But, above all things in your situation, industry and attention are the things that you should not slacken. (Hear, hear.) Do not let your honours induce you to say, "I will go to sleep; I have done enough." It would then be worse for you that you should have had those honours, while, if those honours act as an encouragement to you to work, no one can say how great a benefit it may be to you. The best motto you can take for yourself is that which was taken by a most eminent man, who achieved his way from a hairdresser's shop to the peerage, and to be the Lord Chief Justice of England—Lord Tenterden. (Cheers.) I do not know if you are aware that, before a lawyer is elevated to the bench, he is first made a serjeant, and as such gives a ring to the sovereign, with a motto upon it selected by the individual himself. The motto chosen by Lord Tenterden on such an occasion was that which I commend to you—it was *Labore*—by downright industry—it did not refer to his talents or gifts; it was not *Non invita Minerva*, or "genius," but it was *Labore*, by sheer hard work that he had won his way to that great pre-eminence. To his immortal honour be it said that from the hairdresser's shop to the free school at Cambridge, from the free school to the scholarship of Corpus, from the scholarship to the bar, from the bar to the bench, and from the bench to the peerage, did he with unimpeached honour and most unflinchingly practise that which was his motto, to the last, and one of the most gratifying scenes that I ever witnessed was when that great man went up to the House of Peers for the first time, attended by the whole bar of England following him to that distinguished place. (Loud applause.) The learned knight concluded with moving the resolution, and sat down amidst renewed applause.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

(From the Times.)

IT is now thirteen years since the power of public opinion, roused by a single shocking example, all but abolished the punishment of the lash in the British Army. From that time forth fifty lashes formed the *maximum* of infliction permitted by military law, though in former days it had not been uncommon to hear of twenty times that number ordered by sentence of Court-martial. The reform, though in some sense incomplete, at once relieved the army and the nation of a barbarous stigma. It was no longer possible that an ordinary piece of correction should take the form of a cruel and bloody death, nor did it appear probable that the modicum of power which was still reserved could ever again be, in deference to professional remonstrances, obnoxiously exercised. It was hoped that the public condemnation of the practice would suffice for its virtual extinction, and that the lash would only be heard of in future as the fitting accompaniment of rare and degrading crimes.

We regret, however, to observe that the resort to this brutal penalty appears to be as frequent in Woolwich garrison at the present day as it ever was in the worst times of the old war. It is true that the severity of the punishment is limited, and that the legal *maximum* cannot be exceeded, but our information assures us that, with this exception, the practice of the last century appears to have returned. We are told that in consequence of the frequency and number of these sentences the penalty has to be inflicted immediately,—usually, indeed, at daybreak on the morning following the trial,—that these revolting spectacles are of almost daily occurrence, and that the old tales of officers and men carried away fainting from the scene are illustrated anew. Our informant says:—

"On the morning of the 1st September, the available force of the depot brigade at Woolwich, were assembled at 6 a.m. for punishment parade, to attend the flogging of three men belonging to their corps, who had been tried by a court-martial, held on the previous day, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, R.A., was president, and had been convicted of simple desertion, which signifies without re-enlistment. For this crime they had been condemned to suffer the punishment of fifty lashes and eighty-four days' imprisonment, each, and to be branded with the letter 'D.' Two only were, however, brought forward, the sentence of the third having been for some reason postponed to a future day. These two men had been discovered absent without leave, and had been brought back to garrison by the police. The first man, named Green, bore his punishment like a true soldier; but the second, named Davis, a young recruit, protested his innocence of the crime of desertion, bellowed and screamed for mercy, and supplicated Colonel Talbot and the medical officer and others who were present to have compassion on him, or he should die. His back was covered with a mass of large red, inflated boils, which bled profusely at every stroke, and reddened the ground under his feet, upon which the cat was ordered to be withheld, for a few moments, when, finding that his punishment was not at an end, he gave vent to exclamations for mercy, and partly succeeded in delivering himself by force from the straps which bound him to the halyards. The punishment was again ordered to be continued, when at every succeeding stroke his cries and exclamations were most lamentable, insomuch that officers and men swooned away at the sickening spectacle, and had to be carried into the open air. One officer and upwards of twenty non-commissioned officers and men long in the service fainted, and others stopped their ears and closed their eyes, lest they, too, should become unnerved."

The accuracy of this intelligence we have no reason to doubt, and we do therefore most earnestly hope that our authorities will make prompt inquiry into a state of things so offensive to public sense, so detrimental to the military character, and so injurious to our national reputation.

It may, no doubt, be now assumed that the extremities of barbarism are impossible, and that no soldier can run risk of either life or limb. Still, for all that, the debasing effect of the punishment remains, and if, instead of being reserved for ignominious offences, it is employed as a common instrument of discipline, its brutalizing influence may be as bad as before. We have been told by a great military authority that a man rarely makes a good soldier after being flogged, and nobody can assert that in this case the spectacle of the punishment is such as can operate to the improvement of others. We find it difficult, moreover, to understand how any necessity for such use of the lash can have arisen at a station like Woolwich. The arguments urged for the retention of the penalty in its modified degree turned chiefly on the exigencies of military service—on the urgency incidental to a campaign or a march, where it might be indispensable that the authority should be summary and the correction sharp and decisive. There can be no such pressure, however, at Woolwich, where the garrison is stationary, and where military prisons and all other appliances of modern discipline are, of course, available. We can easily imagine that among the recruits poured into a depot brigade there might be some desperate characters—some irreclaimable ruffians to whom the lash would be well suited; but these cannot surely be found in numbers enough to explain the frequency of the punishment, while for the rest of the recruits we hold that the spectacle is about the worst that could be presented to a young soldier.

When the power of inflicting this penalty was cut down to a point which, in the eyes of old disciplinarians, must have rendered it nugatory altogether, the penalty itself was substantially condemned. If a commanding officer had been told in 1795 that no court-martial could order more than fifty lashes, he would probably have considered that there was an end of military flogging, and this, in fact, was what the public anticipated from the change. There are certain crimes so cowardly or abominable in themselves that people have turned their thoughts to the lash as the most appropriate penalty for them, and suggestions have been actually made that this description of punishment should be introduced into our judicial code for the express purpose of branding and degrading the criminal. This, however, is not the way in which we should act on the minds of our soldiers generally. Military crimes should be punished, but they should not be ranked, merely because they are military, with that class of offences which in civil life are deemed worthy of a debasing penalty.

It cannot be overlooked that there prevails in this country a peculiar and special objection to this particular species of punishment, nor has the feeling been entirely removed even by the large modification which its employment has undergone. Returns of the number of lashes inflicted are constantly moved for in the House of Commons, and a candidate can hardly canvass a borough connected with the two services without having the subject thrust prominently before his eyes. There is, in fact, something in the very nature of the infliction which is revolting to English minds, besides that it is considered, on no mean authority, as prejudicial to our efforts for the improvement and augmentation of our forces. We could almost wish that when the system was reduced to a mere remnant of its former self it had been abolished altogether. The results of the abolition, in so far as it proceeded, have been so satisfactory that it might as well have been complete. We have put an end to the old horrors of military tyranny without incurring any of the consequences which were predicted at the time. The general discipline of the army is better than ever, and its brilliant achievements on the field of Inkermann and the plains of India have given sufficient contradiction to the old notion that it required a spice of the ruffian to make a good soldier. As long, however, as the use of the lash is still retained, or, at any rate, as long as it is commonly enforced, the service will still be exposed to the reproach. We see it reproduced, indeed, year after year, and nobody can tell whether those who attribute to this stigma the difficulty of obtaining good volunteers may not have some reason on their side. We are not, however, here arguing for the absolute extinction of the practice. If courts-martial and commanding officers would but modify the application of the penalty as effectually as the law has modified its extent, there could be no great harm done in inflicting on an incorrigible scoundrel a punishment which could not brutalize and would not maim him. What we protest against is the common resort to the lash as an ordinary agent in maintaining the discipline of a military force. It is not desirable that this instrument should be familiarised again, and still less that a practice sure to be exaggerated by report should be allowed to discredit the service in the eyes of the population from whom its recruits must be drawn.

THE COTTON TRADE.

(From the Leader, September 17th.)

IN treating of the wool and the corn trade we pointed out how much both had extended when the ruinous hand of the Protectionist legislator was withdrawn from them. The cotton trade, though the raw material was taxed till 1844, was never subjected to such severe restrictions as the wool and the corn trade, and though it has increased very much, and benefited very much by the extension of other branches of trade under freedom, we shall find, as might be *à priori* conjectured, the extension of it less rapid of late than of the two other trades. It is distinguished, too, from them by deriving all its materials from a foreign source. Every pound of cotton used in the country has to be entered at the Custom House, but of the wool and corn consumed, the greater part is grown at home. Of this part no Government record is kept—happily we say, though in this we differ from those who want to see the eye and the hand of the regulationist everywhere. It is, however, well known that corn and wool grown at home have increased quite as much or more than the corn and the wool imported since the Protectionist was forced to let go his grip of the nation's throat. These two grades received additional life from home and foreign sources. The raw material of the cotton trade is wholly derived from the foreigner. We transcribe, therefore, to show how our supply of this valuable material has been regularly increased—although for it we are wholly dependent on others—the following account of

COTTON IMPORTED IN

	Millions of lbs.		Millions of lbs.
1840	592	1850	663
1841	487	1851	757
1842	531	1852	929
1843	673	1853	895
1844	646	1854	887
1845	721	1855	891
1846	467	1856	1023
1847	474	1857	969
1848	713	1858	1034
1849	757		

We must remind our readers, however, that all the cotton imported, as all the wool imported, is not for our own use—a portion of it is re-exported. Trade being here comparatively free, though the pre-eminent advantages of freedom have not tempted statesmen entirely to leave the old path of restriction, England is a great emporium, and commodities of different kinds, to the value of £23,000,000, were imported last year to be re-exported. Of these the cotton exported was in quantity 1,300,000 cwts., almost one-eighth of the imports, and in value £3,955,000. The increase in the imports is, therefore, rather an indication of the relative increase of the quantity produced abroad than of the quantity we actually consume.

The supply, it will be seen, varies much from year to year, as the season is good or bad, but on the whole has increased, one year with another, about 6 per cent. per annum. It has doubled, taking the average of three years, at the beginning and end of the periods between 1841 and 1857. Between 1840 and 1858 the wool imported, as we stated last week, increased from 49,000,000 lbs. to 126,000,007 lbs.; in the same interval the cotton imported increased only from 592,000,000 lbs. to 1,034,000,000 lbs.; the latter, scarcely double the former, increased two-and-a-half times, besides the home-grown supplies.

The wool imported has been only a supplement to them, and, as a consequence, as we pointed out last week, the value of the woollens and worsteds exported had increased between 1829 and the average of the last three years nearly three-fold. In the same interval the value of cottons and cotton yarn exported has increased only from £17,294,583 to £40,102,665, or not two-and-a-half fold. The per centage increase of woollens and worsted exported is, 170 of cottons, and yarn 133. Mixed fabrics, of which we have no discriminating return to tell us of the quantity of cotton and wool used in them, may alter in a slight degree these proportions, but there can be little doubt that the progress of the wool manufacture since the restrictions were removed from the trade, has been more rapid even than the cotton manufacture. The following are the exact figures of the declared value of the cottons exported in 1829 and 1858:—

	Cotton Manufacture.		Yarn.
1829	£12,420,344		£4,874,239
Together		£17,294,583	
1856	30,204,166		8,028,575
1857	30,372,831		8,700,589
1858	33,421,843		9,579,479
	93,998,840		26,308,643
	31,332,946		8,769,548
Together		40,102,494	
Increase since 1829		£22,807,911	
		132 per cent.	

Cotton is the product of most tropical countries, and of countries near the tropics, or may by labour be obtained in them. Our chief supply, to the extent of nearly eight-tenths of the whole is derived from the United States. It is not supposed that the soil and climate there are more favourable to its growth than other places, and being equally favourable the energy of the Americans, and the invention of machinery to cleanse the cotton, have given them almost a natural monopoly of the European markets. Considerable quantities, however, are imported from the East and West Indies, the Brazils, the countries on the Mediterranean, and other countries. We give underneath the quantities imported for the last three years from the different places, in order to show the proportions:—

In 1856, from the United States, [illegible] lbs.; from British possessions (East Indies), [illegible] lbs.; from the West Indies, [illegible] lbs.; from the Brazils, [illegible] lbs.; from the Mediterranean, [illegible] lbs.; from other countries, [illegible] lbs.; total, 1,023,[illegible] lbs.

In 1857, from the United States, [illegible] lbs.; from British possessions (East Indies), [illegible] lbs.; from the West Indies, [illegible] lbs.; from the Brazils, [illegible] lbs.; from the Mediterranean, [illegible] lbs.; from other countries, [illegible] lbs.; total, [illegible] lbs.

In 1858, from the United States, [illegible] lbs.; from British possessions (East Indies), [illegible] lbs.; from the West Indies, [illegible] lbs.; from the Brazils, [illegible] lbs.; from the Mediterranean, [illegible] lbs.; from other countries, [illegible] lbs.; total, 1,034,[illegible] lbs.

From all these countries, then, the supply varies, and it is generally noticed that in proportion as it is small from the United States it is large from other countries. The States command the market, and, as the rule, when the crop is short there, and the article commands a better price, it becomes additionally advantageous to import it from other places. The wide range from which this bulky article may be and is profitably imported, together with the continually increased supply, gives us a pleasant prospect for the future. In truth, all such raw materials being the product of labour, there is no bounds to the supply. Wool is the product of a still wider range than cotton, and everywhere, as countries are peopled, the necessity of food seems to ensure a continual increase of wool-bearing animals. We hold, therefore, that the many apprehensions continually expressed we find of their being a want of raw materials for our fabrics are quite unfounded.

Individual manufacturers very naturally desire to have these materials abundant and at a low price, but it is not for the interest of the public at large that these should be comparatively lower in price and more abundant than other commodities. They are clearly not more important than food, and political measures to promote the production of them cannot fail, however well intentioned, to impede the production of other things equally useful, and derange the natural relation of supply and demand, by which all production is regulated and fairly remunerated. We deprecate all such apprehensions as leading to a desire for Government action, which never is applied to trade without creating disorder. The apprehension at present, encouraged we regret to see by very respectable writers, is, lest our manufacturers should want raw materials. Formerly the apprehension was, that food would be scarce, and which was the pretext for giving the landlords corn laws; and now similar apprehensions, if we be not on our guard, will be made the pretext for giving the manufacturers laws to promote the growth and supply of raw materials. To make trade the object of political encouragement is to excite national jealousy and rivalry, which cannot arise from the mere success of individuals. Naturally, trade is wholly independent of political relations, and to draw it within them makes it obnoxious to national envy and political hostility.

DIMINUTION OF RAIN.

(From the Illustrated News.)

IN the quarterly return of the Registrar-General ending with June it is stated that "the deficiency in the fall of rain from the beginning of the year is 1½ inch. The deficiency in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, amounted to the average fall of one year—viz., twenty-five inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain (year by year) from the year 1815 it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." Should this statement, made by Mr. Glaisher and adopted by the Registrar-General in a document issued by authority, be confirmed, it will constitute one of the most important discoveries ever made by meteorologists. Undoubtedly it needs to be verified by observation in many quarters: and, now that attention is directed to the subject, the registers of rain-fall, which have been kept in many places for a number of years, will, on being referred to, soon confirm or disprove it. We venture to say at once, however, that it appears highly probable—because consistent with many other phenomena—and the quantity of rain which falls on the earth is very slowly and gradually diminishing.

Last week Sir Morton Peto reminded the public that Pimlico was a few years ago a mere swamp, and persons still living may remember Lambeth a marsh. An old friend of ours went snipe-shooting in his youth, amidst rushes and water, where Bedlam now stands. It has been lately stated more than once that the Thames now rolls a much smaller volume of water to the sea than formerly, though the fact was ascribed to the removal of old London bridge, and the increase of people on its banks; but is now more probably explained by less rain falling on the surrounding country.

We will not refer to the filling up of the port of Rye and the increase of land in that neighbourhood and other parts of England as evidence of the gradual increase of dry land, and a decrease of the space filled by water on the surface of the globe, because there are places where the sea makes encroachment, and it would be difficult to ascertain without going into many particulars which increase preponderates. We must remark, however, that in all countries traces of dried-up streams are met with; but within the historical period there are few or no examples of new rivers coming into existence. It was mentioned incidentally the week before last in our Journal that the Dnieper at Kiev was drying up. The redoubted plains of Troy can with difficulty be recognised or traced because the rivers mentioned by Homer, whose descriptive topography is not doubted, either cannot be found or they are now such insignificant streams as to fall far below the descriptions of the poet. Crossing over to the other side of the Mediterranean, it is known that about the mouths of the Nile the water is becoming shallower; while there is reason to believe, from the growth of sand in the neighbourhood of the river, and other circumstances, that the volume of its waters has been within the period of history sensibly diminished. The Baltic is known by recorded observation to be decreasing. The Adriatic derives its name from a town that is now eighteen miles from the shore, and was once a flourishing seaport. North America is sensibly draining. The rivers are slowly, like the Niagara, wearing away the rock, and occupying a lower bed. America on the Pacific Ocean is notoriously rising, or the ocean which surrounds it is sinking. The Deluge is a very early event in the history of mankind; and it is consistent alike with sacred and profane history to suppose that ever since that period, as well as immediately after the first few days when the dove found a resting-place, the waters of the earth have gradually dried up.

A theory has lately been started that the globe is continually increasing in size. In the opinion of Captain Alfred Drayson, the earth grows, and he assigns a number of good reasons for his opinions. Every day almost we read accounts of plants and animals found many fathoms deep which have at one time flourished on its surface. We see the surface continually strewed, autumn after autumn, with leaves and branches and trunks of trees and numerous plants, which wither and continually form a new coat, though it be as thin as a coat of paint, on the surface. We read of fossil coal being found close at hand, and of modern formation, which, as coat above coat becomes deposited, will by-and-by become deep-seated coal. The bulk of the vegetable products that annually cover the earth and annually decay, adding, probably, to its size, are formed from the water which falls from the atmosphere. They derive their subsistence from it much more than from the earth. The same may be said of men and animals. The bulk of the human body consists of water; and of the whole, as of the bodies of animals, some elements always remain, increasing the solid matter of the globe. As the population of the earth increases, this conversion of fluid into solid matter increases. It is probable that as man is multiplied on the earth, gradually, and the animals he feeds on are multiplied with him, there takes place from this cause a diminution, however small, of the water of the atmosphere. As the space covered by water on the surface of the globe diminishes, evaporation will be *pro tanto* diminished. There will be less water taken up, and less will fall. With all these and a great many similar facts the diminution of rain, as asserted by Mr. Glaisher, is consistent. They run together, and one explains the other. We merely state a few facts, and enter not into any of the speculations they suggest.

We must, however, remark, that on the uniformity and stability of the laws of nature instinctively assumed and believed rest all knowledge and all reasoning. If it be a fact, therefore, that the quantity of rain which falls has been continually diminishing through a period of forty-four years, the slow and gradual diminution of rain must be considered as a general fact—as the normal condition of the globe. If this be true, it is gradually, though extremely slowly decreasing in fluid matter increasing in solid matter. Most of the changes which geology traces in the crust of the globe have been in progress for many ages, and, from the light which the gradual diminution of rain reflects on many geological phenomena, we were induced, at starting, to describe it as one of the most momentous discoveries, should it be confirmed, that observation has ever made.

THE CHIMES OF WESTMINSTER CLOCK.—Simultaneous with the departure of the Great Eastern steamship, the quarter chime bells of the great clock sent forth the sonorous peals, which were continued every quarter of an hour during the day.

WALLACE'S Monument is about to crown the summit of Oak-hill Mountain, at the Bridge of Allan, opposite to Stirling Castle, which will do honour to Scotland.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 23.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 21st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hendrick and family, Mrs. J. Rixon, Mrs. Rixon, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Messrs. Vindin, Ohlz, Asher, Abrahams, Levy, Hendricks, and ten in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Fletcher, from Merimbula (Twofold Bay) 22nd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Morse, Gardiner, King, and eleven in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

DEPARTURES.—November 23.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 24.

Kiewitter, for Guam; City of Melbourne, for Queensland; Maria, and Woodlark, for New Caledonia; Grassbrook, for Valparaiso.

CLEARANCES.—November 23.

Grassbrook, brig, 216 tons, Captain Bruhns, for Valparaiso, with part of original cargo. Passengers—Messrs. Barton, Lenz, and three in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 210 tons, Captain Bell, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Darvall, Miss Darvall, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. G. Thorn, Miss Thorn, 3 children, and servant, Mr. F. Bell, Mr. John Mulholland, Mr. W. H. Day, Mr. J. J. Galloway, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Handcock, Miss Harris, Mr. R. Cameron, Dr. Jordan, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 23.

Fashion and William and Ann, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 60 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, 10 tons wood, 4 pigs; Nancy, from Newcastle, with 124 tons coals; Terrara, from Wollongong, with 80 tons coals; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 115 bales wool, 35 bales hay, 4 bags onions, 8 horses, 150 sheep, 7 bales bacon; Rapid (s.), from Kiama, with 125 kegs butter, 33 pigs, 4 cases eggs, 11 calves, 2 coops fowls, 3 bags onions, 8 hides, 8 tons bark.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 23.

Venture, Dart, Daring, and Shamrock, for Newcastle; William and Ann, for Shell Harbour; Terrara, for Wollongong; Concord, for Kiama.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Maria, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the Grassbrook, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Electra, this day, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Spray, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, November 23: Fanny Fisher, barque, 259 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Adelaide; Amelia Erellia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Harris, for Guam; Mountain Maid, brig, 192 tons, Captain Longmuir, for Port Cooper, via Newcastle; Betty, brig, 168 tons, Captain Holmberg, for Guam.

The Hunter (s.), from Clyde River, brings up 32 bales wool, 70 hides, 1 case cheese, and sundries.

The cargo of the Kiama (s.), from Twofold Bay, consists of 8 bales wool, 3 bales leather, 10 bags wheat, 15 bags potatoes, and sundries.

The next steamer for Brisbane is advertised to sail on Monday next.

By Electric Telegraph.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—Tarbeit Castle, from Newcastle; Puma, from Valparaiso.

November 23.—Omeo (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

November 23.—Alliance, for Guam; Wonga Wonga (s.) for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 23.—9 a.m., Queenscliffe, N.N.E., light, very fine.
Albury, N.W., fine.
Gundagai, N.E., clear.
Yass, S.W., clear.
Goulburn, calm, fine.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—Fayaway, brig, 187 tons, Sister, from Melbourne.
November 22.—Ann and Jane, barque, 307 tons, Smith, from Melbourne.
November 23.—Samson (s.), from Sydney.
November 22.—Salcomb Castle, schooner, 116 tons, Stephens, from Melbourne.
November 23.—Saracen, schooner, 88 tons, Hedge, from Geelong.
November 23.—Viceroy, schooner, 173 tons, Nicholson, from Melbourne.
November 23.—Camilla, barque, 381 tons, Russell, from Melbourne.
November 23.—Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 22.—Samson (s.), for the Manning.
November 23.—William Hill, brig, Harrison, for Geelong, with 183 tons coal.
November 23.—Jane, schooner, L. Nevan, for Geelong, with 186 tons coal.
November 23.—Matilda, American ship, Lee, for Aremorgo and Guam, with 784 tons coal. Passengers—Mrs. Lee and 2 children, and Captain Fedden.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you allow me space to offer one or two suggestions to the committee at present formed for carrying out the forthcoming Balmain regatta, with the hope that this regatta, which has heretofore been the most encouraging to all persons, will not lose (by the errors which I conceive to be made and humbly beg to point out) its rank in the list of aquatics conducted in our magnificent harbour.

In your advertisement of this day I perceive that the prize in race No. 2, for gentlemen amateurs, is to be the same as in race No. , for all comers. Surely, the committee have not taken into consideration that the latter race will include boats pulled by men who earn their livelihood by rowing, and cannot spare time to practise, so that the prize in this case will prevent many from competing who would have entered had a greater inducement been offered. I have no doubt that the gentlemen amateurs will be satisfied with a cup of the value of £15, so that the committee, by adding another £3 to the £5 taken from this race, may make the professional prize at least £30, in which case they will probably have some spirited competition. Another consideration is that the amateurs have the privilege of entering in the other race. Again, in the Youths' Race (No. 4), the prize is far more in proportion than in race No. 5, for watermen.

I am, Sir,
A GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.

Miller's Point, 23rd November.

ARMED STEAM-YACHT FOR THE POPE.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the beautiful steam-yacht Immacolata Concezione (which has been built for the private use of his Holiness the Pope), made her trial trip in the river, previous to her departure for the Papal States, with the most satisfactory results; for, though the vessel was deeply laden, she averaged a speed of 11¾ knots per hour. The vessel was constructed by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, from the designs of Mr. James Ash, and is furnished with engines by Messrs. J. Seaward and Co., of Millwall. The fitting and general equipment of the vessel is of the first order, and the private cabin of his Holiness a model of taste and elegance. The principal dimensions are as follow:—Length, 176 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; and 637 tons burden. Her engines are of 160 horses nominal, with an indicated power of 500 horses. She carries an armament eight brass 18-pounder guns.—*Illustrated News.*

The Russian New War Steamer the General Admiral.—The monster steam-frigate built in America for the Russian Government, on the lines of the United States frigate Niagara, has arrived at Cronstadt from New York. She is called the General Admiral, out of compliment to the Grand Duke Constantine, who is at the head of the Russian navy, and is not yet fitted as a ship of war with her formidable armament, but made the voyage from America freighted with a large and valuable cargo of cotton, sarsaparilla, and other produce of the United States. She drew too much water to enter the Baltic by the Sound, and went through the Great Belt, where the Channel is considerably deeper, though more dangerous, from the number and extent of the sandbanks among the Danish Islands.—*Illustrated News.*

Foundering of the Blenheim, and Loss of Life.—On Saturday the news reached Lloyd's of the loss of the fine ship Blenheim, Captain Headley, in the Bay of Bengal, and the loss by drowning of the lives of her commander, the second officer, and eleven of her crew. The Blenheim was one of the fine fleet of Indiamen, owned by Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, of Limehouse. She was on her return voyage, and left Akyab on the 7th of June, for Calcutta. On the 10th she encountered a fearful gale, which caused the sea to break over her; and, it becoming apparent that she would founder, the captain and crew took to their boats, and had scarcely done so when the ship went down. They succeeded in sighting land, and one boat reached shore on the Island of Ramree; the other, however, was swamped in the surf which swept the beach, and the captain, second mate, boatswain, cook, and nine men perished. The Blenheim was about 700 tons register.—*Illustrated News.*

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 23.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Strong, and ditto.

Street Repairs.—The Corporation, we perceive, have commenced to ballast Boomerang-street. The traffic upon this street is considerable; but whilst there are other streets in Woolloomooloo in a most disgraceful condition, this ballasting, which is expensive work, might have been postponed. There is Forbes-street, for instance, where there is a superior class of dwelling-houses, on both sides of which runs an open sewer, whose waters are sometimes black and turbid, and always noxious and nauseous. The gases evolved from these gutters have served to render the lower part of the street almost uninhabitable, but yet the Corporation have done nothing to remedy the complaints that have been made about this nuisance. True, a few stones have been carted into the street, as if it were the intention of the Corporation to cover the sewers, but nothing more has been done. If the north side of Forbes-street is in an objectionable condition, the south side is an eye-sore and a reproach to the Corporate body. A quarry has been opened there, the authorities having intended, it appears, to cut it to the jail, and they have left their work in a most slovenly unworkmanlike state. It is alleged that the want of money has suspended operations, but that is no excuse for permitting the quarry and its approaches to be a receptacle for all the filth, garbage, dead fowls, iron hoops, cast-off garments, waste paper, bits of matting, and the general rubbish of the neighbourhood. Two men, in two days, with a horse and cart could make the street presentable. Then there is the approach up the rocks, upon which the expenditure of about £5 would be sufficient to make it safe to pass up and down at all hours. At present there is not the slightest pretence to any steps of any kind, and the quarry has been left with all its jagging points of rock, uneven surfaces, and dangerous gaps just as it appeared when torn up and displaced by the explosive force of gunpowder. Nearly all the streets from Forbes-street to Boomerang-street require their sewers to be covered, as well as those in Forbes-street; and it is in the interest of all those streets that it appears proper to withhold further expenditure on Boomerang-street till all the foul smells we have alluded to, and which are spirits potent for evil, have been laid under good stone masonry for ever.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

November		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
24	Thursday	4 48	6 40	7 35	8 15

Moon.—New, 24th instant, 11h. 47.7m. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Passenger	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·15	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Petersham	7·3	10·13	2·13	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Ashfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Burwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Homebush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¾	Haslem's Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13½	Parramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
34	Campbelltown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fairfield	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Parramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Haslem's Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Homebush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Burwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Petersham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Newtown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 9·30 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown, and 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·24 a.m., [illegible] p.m., and [illegible] p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	[illegible]	7·30	[illegible]
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·35	[illegible]	7·35	[illegible]
4	Waratah	7·48	[illegible]	7·48	[illegible]
10½	Hexham	8·5	[illegible]	8·5	[illegible]
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	[illegible]	8·30	[illegible]
	depart	8·35	[illegible]	8·35	[illegible]
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	[illegible]

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	[illegible]
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	[illegible]	9·10	[illegible]
	depart	9·15	[illegible]	9·15	[illegible]
9	Hexham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Waratah ... arrive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	depart	10·0	[illegible]	10·0	[illegible]
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	[illegible]	10·12	[illegible]
20	Newcastle	10·15	[illegible]	10·15	[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

By the last mail we received a copy of a pamphlet, consisting of a letter to the colonists of Queensland by Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P. Mr. Marsh, having bestirred himself very actively to bring about separation, is apparently anxious to train up his bantling in the way it should go, or at least in the way he would like it to go. And so, by the same steamer that brings out the new Governor, he transmits a few words of advice.

He begins by a review of the arguments in favour of separation, as though to reassure himself and his readers that the step which has been now irrevocably taken has really been a judicious one. But nearly every argument he adduces, so far as it has any force at all, would apply not only to the separation he has advocated, but to such a continuous repetition of it as would chop up Australia into a number of little communities no larger than the County of Cumberland. Where the territory is large, he says, the central Government has, in the absence of municipalities, to carry on all public improvements, and this leads to a scramble and jobbery on the part of members to secure for their own districts an undue share of expenditure. But really we fear that human nature will prove as frail in this respect at Brisbane as ever it has been in Sydney, and even more so, inasmuch as the municipal system is less developed there than in the Middle District. In a large colony, too, says Mr. Marsh, members cannot leave their business to come long distances to the capital. But will this difficulty be less felt at the North, where members from Wide Bay or Port Curtis can only get to Brisbane by first coming down to Sydney, and then going five hundred miles back again. Democracy, too, adds Mr. Marsh, flourishes best in small communities—in proof of which he instances Switzerland and the prosperous times of Italy on the one side, and the failure of Republicanism in so large and populous a country as France on the other. But as the Middle District, which is to be left, as well as Queensland, which is to be detached, are both of them considerably larger than France, the logic of this historical inference is not very perceptible, unless it is intended to intimate that the disintegrating process is to go on until nothing is left under one Government larger than Switzerland or an Italian republic. Small communities, says Mr. Marsh, are governed more cheaply than large ones. We doubt it, especially in this age of telegraphs and railways, which admits of the centralisation of authority being much more efficient and less costly. Government, like many other processes, can be carried on more economically on a large scale than on a small one. The best illustration of a group of small colonies that we know of is afforded by New Zealand, where every little settlement is almost a separate colony. And the enormous multiplication of officials that is the consequence is remarked upon by every visitor. And, low as the rate of salaries is pitched, the sum total amounts to something very considerable in proportion to the population. Small communities, too, says Mr. Marsh, cannot get into debt, as they have not credit enough to borrow. But they do get into debt, as witness again New Zealand, which borrows at eight and ten per cent., proportioned to the peddling nature of the security. It is rather a doubtful advantage, too, not to be able to borrow money when it may be necessary, or even when it may be very desirable. Mr. Marsh judiciously says nothing about protection against a foreign foe, or the inconveniences arising from every little province having a separate set of laws, conflicting tariffs, competitive land regulations, and commercial jealousies.

What will surprise many readers most, on reading Mr. Marsh's pamphlet, will be the apparent tone of out-and-out democracy which pervades it. As an old squatter, who has left the colony, and gratified his ambition by getting into the British Parliament, one might have expected to have found, if not a slightly conservative tone in his advice, at least a cautious recommendation against violent changes. But he leaves the Land League and the Convention in his rear. Mr. Black talks like a Tory in comparison to him. He denounces aristocracies, exalts democracy, and would give to every man as much land as ever he can make use of, without doing anything so mean as to ask for any payment. This sort of language is likely to astonish some of his friends, and, perhaps, to captivate some of those who have been his political opponents. Weak intellects may be ready to embrace Mr. Marsh as a convert, and to rejoice over him as rescued from the evil influences of squatterdom. A very small quantity of common sense, however, will enable most readers to detect the real drift of Mr. Marsh's policy.

He will give the small farmer as much land as ever he can cultivate, with a contiguous reserve to enable him to expand during the two or three following years. But then, as there is to be one rule for all, squatters are, of course, to be allowed the same privilege of taking up as much land as they can stock, with an allowance of three years' increase, *and to pay nothing for it.* Mr. Marsh, doubtless, calculates that in a race of this kind between the squatters and the farmer, the former would not come off second best. The latter can do no good for himself except where there is a population to consume his produce, or on the seaboard, where we can get the market of the metropolis; and if by pitching over to him all the land near towns, or on the alluvial banks of navigable rivers, the squatter can get for nothing all the fine plains of the interior, he will not make such a very bad bargain of it.

Mr. Marsh, in condescending to the popular cry, of course goes the whole animal, and is as fierce against immigration as any one of the "unemployed" could possibly be. Plenty of people will come, he says, if they hear that land is to be had for nothing. But if all these people come and settle on the land, they will increase the demand for labour instead of helping to satisfy it, and how is that demand to be satisfied. Mr. Marsh's reply virtually amounts to this:—"Never fear; plenty of the farmers will be ruined, as farming will not pay them, and then having got cured of the idea of independence, they will be ready to work for wages." This has been the case with a good many who have been attracted to these colonies by the hope of getting rich at gold-digging; and Mr. Marsh seems to think that the chance of cheap land would answer the purpose almost equally well. But what are we to say to the charity and honesty of such a policy—to tempt men of small means out to the colony by the prospect of agricultural independence, but with the real hope that when they have lost their all in the vain attempt to make a living of their land, they will be willing to work for the squatters?

The real solution of the labour question, however, is given in a subsequent page, where the cloven foot peeps out, in the proposition to import Asiatic labour, not at the public expense, but by private employers, who shall be secured by a law in the enjoyment of the labour they import. Mr. Marsh deals tenderly with this point, though it is an essential part of his scheme, because he knows how unpopular with the labouring classes this idea of the introduction of an inferior race is. But he trusts to getting over this difficulty by holding out to the white population the prospect of its being an aristocracy as compared with the inferior race. For though a European labourer might not relish the idea of having his own labour brought into competition with that of a coolie, still he might be bribed into acquiescence, when it was put to him that he himself might employ this cheap labour instead of contending with it, that he might be a lord and master and keep his own nigger. Mr. Marsh evidently thinks that there is something sufficiently seductive in this idea to the mass of the present labouring population to reconcile them to the idea of the squatters importing shiploads of Indian and Chinese immigrants. The future of Queensland, therefore, looms before his mind as a kind of pastoral Arcadia, where the low lands on the seaboard are occupied by agriculturists, and where the interior is in possession of lordly squatters, who enjoy it without rent, and each of whom is surrounded by a little army of Asiatic retainers. If Mr. Marsh has urged forward separation under the notion that when released from Sydney domination it will be possible to realise this ideal state of things, we fancy that he will find himself grievously mistaken.

We understand that a subscription will be set on foot, to express sympathy with Mr. Ledger, the gentleman who lately introduced the flock of alpacas, and whose great service to the Australian colonies has been attended with much loss to himself. We sometimes speak of the public in the singular number, as if it were a *person*—as if it were possessed of a conscience capable of gratitude or remorse. Under this delusive impression we often find men adventure their fortunes and their lives; they volunteer great services, and expect with confidence that they will be appreciated by the "public" in proportion to the utility of their labours, or the self-devotion they display; and so the cheat goes on from age to age. When men are great criminals or great actors they will have a chance of renown and reward; but there is nothing more hollow than that "public" whose virtue, gratitude, and justice are so often celebrated, as if they were a sure resource for all who make sacrifices for a great end.

There are, however, a number of gentlemen in the colony who have taken a prominent interest in the addition of the alpaca to our colonial stock. The jealousy of that government, almost exclusively in possession of this wonderful animal, rendered the task of collecting a flock exceedingly doubtful and perilous. Public meetings were held in Sydney, and assurances of pecuniary reward were offered to stimulate enterprise in this direction. This subject was one of many years' discussion. Mr. Ledger resolved to obtain the alpacas, and his adventures, in the hand of the artist, would be equal to some that have attained the celebrity of a novel. The exposure of the animals to the fatigue of a circuitous route, through an inhospitable climate, thinned their numbers and reduced the prospect of commercial remuneration. But this showed the arduous nature of the service performed, and strengthened Mr. Ledger's claim to "public gratitude," if such a thing could be supposed to exist.

The adaptation of this colony for the production of the wool of the alpaca may be now considered settled. The late shearing, allowing for special facts, shows that the expectations formed were not unfounded. The fleece, in quality, in weight, and therefore in mercantile value, warrants the belief that we shall find it among our largest and most precious exports.

The colony has thus largely gained—Mr. Ledger is ruined. He receives a small salary for tending the flock, but is separated from his children, who are in South America. We understand that he is about to return to them, after seven years' wanderings, and thus his adventure will to him be without any beneficial results, save the satisfaction of having added to the wealth of the Australian colonies.

Will the gentlemen of this colony permit Mr. Ledger to leave these shores empty-handed? We are all aware that it is the lot of all men who strike out a new path to realise disappointment—even to bear the insolence and derision of fools; but we scarcely think that among the many who invoked the spirit of enterprise which ended in landing the flock of alpacas on our shores, a considerable proportion will not be found to anticipate the judgment of future times, which will place Mr. Ledger high in the list of colonial benefactors—who will not place themselves in a condition to repel the reproach of leaving him, unaided, to the chagrin of unrequited toil.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

At King, Brothers', meeting of creditors, it was resolved that the estate should pass through the Insolvent Court. J. C. King is president of the Board of Works. This failure causes a vacancy in the Cabinet. It is expected a mercantile member will be secured.

The heat is very oppressive.

At the two public wool sales two thousand bales were sold, at rates slightly in favour of the buyer, except for greasy wool, which sold readily at full rates.

CORONER'S COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the City Coroner and a jury of six.

MANSLAUGHTER.

This was an inquest, held at the Coroner's office, touching the death of Margaret Wallace, native of Ireland, late residing in Durand's-alley, who, on the 23rd October last, received a fracture of the skull, from the consequences of which she died in the Infirmary on the 21st instant. Joe (a native of Drummond's Island, Kingsmill Group), appeared in court, suspected of having inflicted the fatal injury to deceased.

Edward S. Hill (Albion-street, Surry Hills) deposed that prisoner had been in his employment, on and off, for some years, two or three years of which he had been to sea for the purpose of returning home. Some months back Joe returned from sea and came back to witness's house; and on the Friday prior to the report of this occurrence stated that he wished to go home again, showing at the same time a notched stick, and saying that his time was up. Witness provided him with some clothes and money, and Joe said he would go down to the wharf to see when the ship (the Onyx) would be ready; but he came home again at midnight, and remained until ten o'clock on Sunday morning, since which time witness had not seen the prisoner, but he was informed by an inspector of police that Joe had been taken up for assaulting a woman in Durand's-alley. Prisoner is about nineteen years of age, a native of Drummond's Island, one of the most southerly of the Kingsmill Group, was brought to the colony in Mr. Boyd's ship, Ariel (tender to the Wanderer), and understands very little of the English language. Witness always found him an inoffensive man, except when he had grog. Witness also knew Jack (a coloured man), a witness in this case; he was in the habit of speaking to Joe, and witness had warned him not to take Joe to his house in Durand's-alley, knowing that it was a bad place. Both prisoner and Jack however, said that they had been in the house together, and after witness had spoken to them, they were still in the habit of meeting at Jack's house.

Peter Shannon (constable of B division), was at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, 23rd October, called upon by a man named Turner, to go down to Durand's-alley, as a woman had been nearly killed there. On going down he found deceased lying on her back, on the floor, in an upper room of the house, breathing—but insensible; Jack and a female named Neil sitting at her head. Observing that she was bleeding from the head, witness asked Jack who had struck her; to which Jack replied "The blackfellow that went out." Witness saw no blackfellow go out. The female Neil took up a shingling hammer, saying that that was what he struck her with, and that he had just washed the blood off. There was no blood on the hammer, nor was it wet; it was lying by the side of deceased. Witness found a cut behind Jack's ear, and another on his face, with blood upon him; and when asked about this he said the blackfellow had struck him when he went to save his (Jack's) wife. Witness took Jack and the female into custody as having something to do with the case. On returning to the house after having been to the watch-house witness found deceased as before; there was nothing in the room against which she could have fallen to inflict the injury; there was a smell of spirits in the room, and the state of the house indicated that there had been a row there, glass bottles lying about the place. Jack and the woman Neil appeared to know what they were about, though they seemed to have been drinking. If any disturbance had taken place, or "murder" been called, the people about must have heard it, and no person could then go out of the alley without being seen. Witness was told by several persons in the neighbourhood that they had heard no noise in the house.

Samuel Condick (sergeant in B division) had on the above mentioned received information that some person had been assaulted in Durand's-alley, and when arriving there, he saw constable Shannon in a cab proceeding to the Infirmary with what witness supposed to be the deceased. On examining the room, witness found a large pool of blood; under a bed there were two bottles, one containing a small quantity of colonial ale, the other smelling of rum. After making enquiries of several people about the occurrence, the woman Neil referred him to Jack, who was then in a cell, his head still bleeding. Jack stated that the black fellow, Mr. Edward Hill's man, did it, and ran away. On proceeding to Mr. Hill's house, witness found prisoner in the harness-room lying down drunk; he was taken to the station-house, and when witness told him the charge, he took little notice, but made use of the words "b—," and "d—," &c. The woman Neil identified him, and (taking the hammer in her hand) told prisoner that with it he had struck Margaret and Jack, and then wiped it. One of prisoner's ears was bleeding, but witness did not examine his clothes minutely. It is about a mile from Durand's-alley to Mr. Hill's house; prisoner did not appear to be concealed, he was asleep, and on being roused could scarcely stand for about five minutes; he smelt strongly of liquor.

Stephen Turner, painter, Goulburn-street, deposed that on Sunday, 23rd October, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Burke ran to him, saying that "Jack had murdered his wife." Witness immediately went up and saw deceased bleeding. Jack and the woman Neil sitting on a stool. He then informed the police that Jack had murdered his wife. On going into the room witness remarked, "This is a pretty case;" to which neither Jack nor Neil made reply; both were drunk, the hammer was lying between deceased and Jack. Witness was under the impression that Jack had done it, and did not see another black man about the place that day, though there might have been such a person there without witness seeing him. Witness let the house to Jack for 3s. a week; Jack, who is a mason's labourer, had been living with witness for five years. The deceased woman used to be called Jack's wife; they did not live very happily, and were never sober on a Sunday. He thought Mrs. Neil also stopped there; she is a bad woman. At times Jack was very violent. The hammer before the court looks cleaner than the one witness saw at Jack's house. Witness believed that Jack's wife was faithful to him, and he was not aware that Jack ever beat her. The entrance to Jack's house is through the backyard, and it was reported that a black man was seen running away.

Alfred Roberts, surgeon, visited the Infirmary on the 23rd October, and saw deceased, Margaret Wallace. She was suffering from one serious injury only, and that was a severe compound fracture on the right side of the skull. The external wound was not large, but portions of brain were lying upon its edges; there was not much bleeding. The skull under the wound was badly fractured, and portions of the bone considerably depressed. The five pieces produced were removed by witness, and two other fragments were elevated into their natural position. The brain was severely lacerated at the seat of injury, but did not appear to be otherwise injured. He considered that the injury inflicted would prove fatal; she lingered without much suffering until the 21st instant. She was first suffering from collapse, from which she did not rally until the pieces of bone were removed. One powerful blow from the hammer produced would inflict the wound on the scalp and fracture of the skull, from which deceased suffered. Since her admission to the Infirmary she was never wholly sane. She appeared to be a thin woman, about forty years of age. Witness did not think a fall would produce the injury; it would require a vigorous and direct blow, and might have been inflicted while she was either in a horizontal or erect position. The cause of the death was the injury to the skull and brain.

Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Court resumed the investigation at ten o'clock, this morning.

Thomas Burke, tailor, Goulburn-street, on 23rd October heard Jack crying, and on going up stairs to see what it was about, saw Jack's wife lying on her back covered with blood, Jack said his wife was killed; and this Burke told to last witness, believing that Jack had himself killed her, not having seen any other black man about; he told Turner to send for a constable. Jack did not say that anyone else had killed her. The entrance to Jack's house is through witness's yard. Before this Jack appeared to have been drinking. All the noise that witness heard was that of Jack crying, he did not hear cries of "murder." He heard the woman Neil say that Jack had been struck by a black fellow; he had seen different blacks at Jack's house, though he could not swear that he had seen prisoner there. Deceased had been drinking on the Sunday in question. No person told witness that they saw another black man there. The reason that witness thought Jack had murdered his wife was because he saw no other person there, and that the woman Neil and they frequently had quarrels. The woman Neil worked all the day and slept with Jack at night; Jack's residence consisted of one room. He could not say that Neil was sober that day; her back was towards him.

Emily Lyne, servant to Mr. E. Hill, deposed to the arrest of Joe, who was acting as groom. She took sergeant Condick to prisoner in the harness-room, the door of which was wide open. She saw prisoner in the room about four o'clock, but could not say how long he had been there; he was not at home at dinner time (one o'clock). He went out in the morning. She never saw a black man come for Joe, and that was the first time she had seen him drunk—he was a very quiet man. She then saw him lying on the floor, dressed in his Sunday clothes, in which he generally went to town. Prisoner understands a few simple words of English.

Ann Smith (washerwoman, Goulburn-street, whose husband is at sea) lived close to Joe's house, and on Sunday, about four weeks ago, heard a heavy step coming down stairs, and casting up her eyes from the tap, whence she was drawing water, she saw a man pass, but, his back being towards her, she could not say whether he was a black man or a white man, nor did she look at him much; she heard no other noise, nor knew anything about deceased until the policeman came. She had heard Jack and his wife quarrel; she never saw the prisoner there, but she was aware that another woman stopped there. She (witness) must have heard any row in Jack's house. A blind man lives under Jack's residence, but he had gone out. Witness had noticed no difference in Jack's conduct since the woman Neil came to live there. If any one had passed through the door which enters the yard they must have been seen.

Richard Lee (sergeant in B division), knew Jack and the woman he lived with and called his wife, who was shrivelled and spare by dissipation. Constable Shannon, on the afternoon of the 23rd October, said a woman had been nearly killed in Black Jack's house, upon which witness went there, and saw that Jack was cut on the head. Jack said that a blackfellow had assaulted his old woman, and that having gone to take her part, he was struck himself with a hatchet. The woman Neil who was present at the conversation, said "Never mind, Jack, I can clear you." She said the blackfellow wanted to rush her, that deceased would not let him, and that then the blackfellow assaulted her (deceased), and afterwards Jack. The parties were locked up in different cells. Jack said the black man was in the employ of Mr. E. Hill; and Neil also said this was the man who did it, though she could not have heard Jack say so while they were in the cells. Neil is a drunken and dissipated woman; and there was generally much drunkenness at Jack's house on Sundays. When prisoner was brought to the station-house the woman Neil identified him as the man who committed the assault, and she also identified the shingling hammer, at the same time, saying that the blood had been wiped or washed off. Nothing was said about the door being broken in.

Margaret Clarke (wife of a drayman living in Durand's-alley) knew Black Jack and his wife, and on hearing Mrs. Riley call out that a woman had been murdered, the landlord asked her to go up stairs to see what had happened in Black Jack's house. She went up about two or three o'clock, and saw deceased lying on the floor, covered with blood. She was removed, and the police took the parties to the lock-up. Witness observed the legs of the table smashed, and lying in the middle of the floor; blood was scattered about. She never heard any row or disturbance, or the cry of "murder;" she had never seen Joe in Durand's-alley; she did not see deceased at all that Sunday. Deceased was about forty years of age. Witness thought she had heard Mrs. Smith say she had seen a black man running up the lane, but she did not say who the black man was.

Mary Warner, a married woman, living with Thomas Leonard, potato dealer, in Durand's-alley. Had been living there for the last fifteen years; it was not a bad place, it was the people there. She knew nothing of the assault in question until Jack was taken to the watchhouse. She saw prisoner pass her door at ten o'clock that morning, and he might have gone to Jack's house. Witness had heard growling at Jack's, but she believed Jack was kind to his wife; when this black man visited the place there used to be quarrels. On that day she went up stairs, saw the table broken, blood on the floor, and deceased lying on her back. She would not swear that prisoner was the man she saw pass her house, and stand at Black Jack's gateway; that man wore a cloth cap, a swallow-tail coat, and was a black man.

Ann Neil (usually living in the Magdalen), with her husband, came to the colony prisoners of the Crown; she had known Black Jack for some years, and was in the habit of sleeping in his house, paying him sixpence for her bed. On the Sunday morning she went out drinking, got drunk, came back, lay on the floor, and went to sleep. On coming to her senses she saw deceased lying on the floor covered with blood, Jack sitting by her. Witness could not say who had struck deceased; she saw the shingling hammer produced; Jack used it for fastening his door. She had no recollection what she did with it; she might have told the police that she wiped the blood off it. She knew nothing about the prisoner, nor did she break open the door; she saw prisoner there about a month ago. She recollected going to the watchhouse, for what she did not know; she had no blood on her own gown or person. She never knew Jack ill-use his wife.

Timothy Alfred Cowell, landlord of the Sportsman's Arms, Goulburn-street, saw prisoner, on a Sunday about a month ago, come with Black Jack into his house. Witness told prisoner, who appeared to have been drinking, to go home, and he went away in that direction. Jack and he appeared very friendly. Prisoner might have gone back to Jack's house. Jack came to the colony a prisoner of the Crown.

William Stephens (otherwise Black Jack) came to the colony in the ship Atlas, under sentence for seven years; and had lived with Mr. Lawson at Prospect. On becoming free, he came to Sydney. He was not married to deceased, but they lived very happily together; he got a living by selling bottles. On Sunday, the day deceased was killed, witness, his wife, the woman Neil, and prisoner, were at Jack's house; Neil used to sleep there, but never paid him. On the Sunday Jack fastened his door with the shingling hammer produced, but prisoner burst it open, shoved over the table, picked up the hammer, hit him (witness) on the head and jaw, and then struck deceased, who had come to take his part; witness was stunned, deceased fell down, and prisoner ran away. About one o'clock he was at Mr. Cowell's with prisoner, and he had a glass of ale with prisoner. When prisoner came to witness' house he burst the door open, and before that he had not been there since Christmas. Witness could not say whether his wife was sober or not. When prisoner struck witness he cried out "murder;" though he would admit that since he received the blow on his head his memory was impaired. Prisoner and he were always very friendly. There was only one other blackfellow (Barber of the Globe) in the habit of coming to his house. Prisoner brought no drink to the house. It was witness' impression that prisoner did not know what he was doing; prisoner did not speak.

The Coroner, after summing up, addressed the jury in favour of a verdict of wilful murder.

After half-an-hour's deliberation, the jury returned the verdict, "That deceased, Margaret Wallace, died from an injury received on the head, inflicted by Joe, a native of Drummond Island, residing with Mr. E. Hill; and we find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter."

Fatal Coincidence.—It has been notified to the City Coroner that two sudden deaths have occurred at a place called Dr. O'Brien's Farm, Enfield. A woman named Stone was lying on the bed with one of her children, when she heard that another had been drowned; and having proceeded to look after the one which was drowned, on her return she found her other child dead in bed. The circumstances as at present related appear somewhat strange; to-morrow the Coroner will investigate them.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS D

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Ho Gigs, Carriages, Deguerie, Drays, Trucks, &c.; at 12 o' Shaft and Leading Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o' Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o' Fat Cattle.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ho hold Furniture; at 12 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, and Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chand Lamps, Brackets, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, o'clock, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Cigars, Pearl Sago, Ri and Eleme Raisins, Loaf Sugar; at Moore's Wh quarter-past 2 o'clock, Black Oil; at half-past 2 o'clock, and Double Moulded Doors, Window Sashes.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—On the Commercial Wharf, at 11 o' Crooks and Timber.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, o'clock, Saddlery, Ironmongery, Iron Bedsteads, Ranges, Papier-mache and Japanned Trays, Chand Decanters, &c., Brass Wire, Shovels; Damaged Cutl

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, o'clock, Lancewood and Ash Shafts, Paperhangings, and Shoes, Clothing, Vinegar; at Jacques' Wharf, past 2 o'clock, Treenails, Posts and Rails.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Millinery, Fancy, Oil Silks, Matting, Ironmongery, Fancy Articles, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Ci Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hid the Ground, Cowper Parsonage, Building Materials.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. T. ARGENT.—At the H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, o'clock, Beef.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the Premises, 318, Castlereagh at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Books, Show Glasses, Cig Counter, Shelving, Fixtures, &c.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN.—At the Railway Station, Penn at St. Mary's, South Creek; on the Ground, at 12, Land at Penrith.

The Australian Celtic Association.—Th of a series of lectures in connection with this ass tion, was last night delivered at the Society's Ro in King-street, by Mr. D. H. Deniehy,—Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., being by virtue of his office, p sident, in the chair. The audience was as num as the extent of the accommodation would perm several ladies were present. The president, wh himself very warmly received, introduced Deniehy to the meeting, by whom that gen was welcomed with many cordial marks of ap tion. Mr. Deniehy explained that he appeared b them more for the purpose of making an app introductory address to the forthcoming series of tures, than with the intention of delivering w might be strictly considered to be a lecture; h sire being to give, as it were, nothing more tha key-note to those coming after him, and to pla minently before them all what he considered some of the principal ends and objects of the Associ —a cultivation of their own national literatu mutual association and self-improvement. Th turer adverting then to the Ossianic and Celtic So ties in the mother country, upon the model of the Australian Celtic Association had been fou drew attention to the fact that not only in Aus but in America and elsewhere, had associations of a character been called into existence. The soc although perpetuating those feelings of aff which they naturally entertained for the from which they sprung, and the pride and with which they justly regarded her literature, not intended or adapted for the perpetuati national hatred and ill will of any kind; if it was should have been entirely hostile to its int instead of being there to advocate and uphold The society was not either to be looked upon in light of a political body (as some had thought to represent), and was in fact no more truly able with such a character than any masonic was to be held responsible for the political of its members. The lecturer proceeded to spea a considerable length, of education and lite generally, and of the most prominent modes in both are now usually developed; much instructio the public mind being more or less communicat the present age by newspapers, magazines, and tures. By means of these, and especially the information upon a vast range of subjects was less to be acquired, although lectures were useful, he thought, in designating the channels which information upon any given subject might obtained, than in imparting any real and substan knowledge. Self-improvement, by the cultivatio a taste for literature, and by persistence—stea resolving to advance in every branch of knowledg was what each one should always propose to themselv taking care always to use every exertion in orde become thoroughly and practically acquainted some one subject before attempting to master It was one of the vices of the times for persons feverishly anxious for the reputation of an univ knowledge. The lecturer was far, however, depreciating the value of those schools of art similar institutions which had of late sprung up this city and the suburbs, where self-improv was going on in so gratifying a manner, and lectures were often given, and papers read, would do honour to institutions of a like natu any part of the world. The character of Irish rature, in its widest, most comprehensive, and instructive sense was then graphically and described, beginning from the day the Third William to the epoch of Union, at the commencement of this cen During all that lapse of time, Irish literature been playing its part, and had vindicated its unq tionable right to a very high position in the British literature. The lecturer then alluded to the genius of the colossal-minded Sw who let loose, on the banks of the Liffey, that *indignatio* with which he lashed the abuse tyranny under which Ireland then groaned— in terms which were demoniac in their fierce sity, but angelic in the nobleness of their Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith were treated of, two Irish authors unsurpassed in several paths of literature read and wherever the English tongue was spoken in every respect thoroughly British. the type of the true Irish gentleman was accredit as thoroughly British that he was accepted by English political mind as its chosen model ence even to Algernon Sidney, Locke, Ham and a thousand others. Barry the Painter, Griffin, Dr. Crowley, Mr. Duffy and his were successively dwelt upon, and their brought forward as evidence of Irish geni writers in the *Nation* newspaper being especially tinguished on account of the efforts manifested by in attempting to educate the Irish people by to imbue their countrymen with a thoroughly feeling, whereby a new aspect and new given to Irish literature; an aspect and charac thoroughly national as that of the poetry and ture of Scotland. The success of their an acknowledged fact, to which even the paper had been constrained to bear witne Deniehy concluded his lecture (which occupied two hours in delivery) by citing several of his remarks upon the vigour and beauty of literature. Three episodes in the life of Lord Plunkett were given from the gifted pen of Cashel Hoey, and listened to with deep and interest; especially the last passage, descriptive gradual decay of that great Irish statesman. specimen of the extraordinary talent of another author, a chapter was read from the "Friends Bohemia," by Edmund Whitty. Having his address Mr. Deniehy was greeted with loud continuous applause, having been frequently rupted in a similar manner in the course of his On the motion of Mr. J. Moore, seconded by Davison, the thanks of the meeting were voted Deniehy, and conveyed to that gentleman in a plimentary speech by the chairman.

Another Bank in West Maitland.—The *Times* understand that the premises in which business of the Fitzroy Hotel has hitherto been on have been taken by the Bank of Australasi that a branch of that institution will shortly be there. West Maitland will then possess no le four banking institutions.

Bathurst Races.—It appears by a communi received from Mudgee, that the sporting gentl that spirited little town are on the qui vive, and tend to send six or seven candidates to compe the honours of the Maiden Plate at the Sk Meeting in 1860.

We are requested to direct especial attention to Dean and Co.'s sales, this day, as follows:—At their at 11 o'clock, the cargo of sugar, rice, coffee, and Also, sundry parcels of groceries, &c.; and on Moore's Miller's Point, at a quarter-past two o'clock, 13 tons and at half-past two o'clock, doors and window sash For particulars, see advertisements.—Adv.

Notice to Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. attention to their sale of general drapery, slops, millinery, Lochiel, &c., to take place at their Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

China Goods, &c., ex Clara Novello.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, carpetings, fancy dealers, and others, to their sale of Chi fancy goods, this day, at the rooms, Pitt-street, at punctually.—Adv.

Chandeliers.—Buyers are requested to be punctual in attendance, at the sale of the above, at the Bank this day, Thursday, November 24th, 1859, at 11 o'clock Adv.

QUEENSLAND.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW AND CAPACIOUS HARBOUR.

In our issue of yesterday we mentioned briefly, on the authority of a letter from a resident at Rockhampton, that a new and capacious harbour had been discovered to the north of the Fitzroy. We have, through the kindness of the parties composing it, been since put in possession of full and detailed information of the whole proceedings of the expedition which made this discovery.

The party consisted of Captain Sinclair, master of the schooner Santa Barbara, of nine tons, in which the cruise was made; W. H. Thomas, seaman; and Messrs. James Gordon and Benjamin Poole, passengers; and it had been fitted out mainly in the expectation that the Government would give a handsome reward for the discovery of a good and secure harbour to the north of Port Curtis. The success of the expedition will be best shown by the log of the Santa Barbara, which, together with a private journal kept by one of the passengers, has been very kindly handed to us.

We purpose to give the log of the Santa Barbara entire, extracting from the private note any such additional information regarding each day's proceedings as may appear to us to be of general interest.

1859—September 1.—At 6 a.m. sailed from Rockhampton in search of a safe northern port, as also of the mouth of the Burdekin; weather fine and pleasant. 6 p.m. anchored for the night on the west side of the chequered buoy at the entrance of the Fitzroy River.

September 2.—At 6 a.m. made sail with the wind at the N.E., and at 10 anchored abreast of the pilot station, Curtis Island, where we lay until the 5th, engaged in repairing our boat, &c. Wind still from the N.E.

September 5.—Wind still N.E., and light. At 8 a.m. made sail for the north. At noon blowing strong from the N.N.E., with a heavy sea getting up. 4 p.m. bore up, and at 6 p.m. anchored again at the pilot station.

The journal says under this date:—We persuaded two natives to go with us, but when we came back to our old anchorage the poor darkies were so sick that they begged us to let them go ashore to sleep in the bush. This, of course, we permitted them to do.

September 6.—6 a.m. made sail, weather more moderate. Wind N.E. At noon anchored at Cape Keppel. At 6 p.m. made sail, and stood to the north. Midnight, squally. Passed to the eastward of Hummock Island.

The journal says:—We got the blacks aboard before starting, but by the time we anchored at Cape Keppel they had had enough of it, and going ashore fairly bolted.

September 7.—At 1 a.m. tacked; weather squally, with light winds from the N.E., and at noon anchored at the west side of the large Keppel Island, in a large sandy bay.

There is a beautiful beach to this bay, in which we anchored, and near it we found good water in a native well. We also saw several natives, but they all bolted on our approaching them.

September 8 to 10.—Still lying at anchor at the large Keppel Island, filling up with wood and water. During our three days, we have passed pretty well all over the island. It is rangy, having some beautiful valleys, and an abundance of fresh water. The bays afford excellent anchorage for ships. There is also a safe harbour for small craft on the N.W. side sheltered from all winds. The soil of the valley is very rich, with plenty of timber of moderate growth. We also saw dugong and beche-la-mer of a dark brown colour. The island altogether has a pleasing and interesting appearance.

The journal says:—There is plenty of water and some good soil, with feed sufficient to keep about two flocks of sheep. In traversing the island, my companion and I came across several native camps, but the darkies kept out of our sight, though no doubt we were closely watched. There was a report abroad that a European woman was kept in durance on this island by the blacks, but we saw nothing to lead us to suppose that such was the case.

September 11.—At 9 a.m. made sail with a steady breeze from the N.N.E., and at 6 p.m. anchored under the west side of the North Keppel Island. This island is similar in description to the one before mentioned. It is not safe for large vessels to pass between this island and the main land, yet the west side of it will afford safe anchorage for vessels of a light draught.

The journal says: Here the natives were assembled on a small hill, close to our anchorage. They commenced to flourish their spears and to dance and yell at a furious rate, giving us an excellent specimen of the wild Australian war dance. The exhibition amused us considerably, and to repay them we put some of our supper in a tin, and left it ashore for them. Not one of them, however, would venture near to take it.

September 12 and 13.—Blowing heavy from N.E. The natives came down upon us in the morning, screaming and shaking their spears, but, on no notice being taken of them, they soon retired. Plenty of wood, water, and large grey beche-la-mer to be had here.

The journal says: On the 13th we pulled round part of the island which seems to be well grassed and capable of carrying a couple of flocks. We also went fishing, and with our usual luck caught—nothing. We went ashore in the evening to make a damper, and whilst so employed a severe squall, accompanied with thunder and lightning, came on, so we got on board as quickly as possible, in case we might have to up anchor and run for it. There was no occasion for this, and the damper that we had left in the fire we afterwards got all right.

September 14.—At 6 a.m. made sail. At 10 a.m. squally, continuing for the remainder of the twenty-four hours, accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning. Squalls very violent at midnight, with a heavy sea.

September 15.—At 2 a.m., wind at N.N.W. and a heavy sea. Towed the bow out of the jolly boat, and split the mainsail. At 3 a.m. anchored at Port Bowen in ten fathoms, with the north point of Port Bowen shut in by Rocky Point. Employed making a new mainsail and repairing our boat. Our short stay at this port prevented our making any examination of it. It has the appearance of a splendid port, easy of access, and good landing on all sides, and capable of containing a large fleet, secured from all winds.

The following is the entry in the journal under this date: On looking about us after daylight, we find this to be a large and capacious harbour, surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, but the country is principally of a sandy or rocky nature. The entrance to it is about two miles wide, and partly surrounded by small islands, covered with pines, which give them a very pleasing appearance. There is good and safe anchorage for large ships, whilst there are some beautiful little bays and harbours to the north well suited for a smaller description of vessels.

September 16.—At 6 a.m. calm. At 8 a.m. light airs from the S.W. Made sail and steered on our course, sailing inside all the islands as far as Cape Townsend. Passed several small bays affording excellent shelter for small craft, with N.E. or S.E. winds. Weather, calm.

September 17.—Light variable winds. Passed to the eastward of the Four Peak; and at midnight anchored under the west side of No. 1 Percy Island. Weather looking very black, but a perfect calm.

September 18.—At 1 a.m., heavy thunder and lightning, and a light air from the N.W., shifting suddenly to the W., and blowing with great violence. Tried to weigh the anchor, but did not succeed. The sea beginning to break, we veered away cable to the end, and close-reefed all the sails. At 2 a.m., the wind increased; thunder and lightning very heavy, and the sea breaking over the boat with great violence. Battened down the hatches, all hands being on deck; and, thinking the boat could not live out the storm, we stationed ourselves to give her the last trial under canvas. At length daylight broke and showed us the fearful grandeur of our position, at the sametime giving us fresh vigour to face the peril that surrounded us. Set the close-reefed sails, and succeeded in beating her up to her anchor sufficiently close to trip it; and in half-an-hour were clear of the N.W. end of the island. Shaped a course for Percy Island No. 2. Blew away the jib, and sprung the jib-boom, and at 10 a.m. anchored in the east harbour of Percy Island No. 2. At noon weather moderate.

September 19th to 23rd.—During our five days stoppage here we have been variously engaged, refitting rigging, repairing sails, and getting firewood and fresh water, of which there is an abundance here. The trees on this island are stunted in growth—the largest of the pines does not exceed three feet in diameter. The island is very rangy, the grass being so thick and high that we found it impossible to get through it until we had burnt it. We found an abundance of cabbagetree and plenty of fish. There is also a safe little harbour for small craft, drawing five feet and upwards at all time of tide. There is also a good anchorage for large vessels between the Pine Islet and Percy Island. This island is likely to become a place of great importance, its position being right in the track of vessels proceeding inside the Barrier Reef. There is also plenty of wild [illegible] We saw several wells dug and fenced by the crew of H.M.S. Herald, as we learnt from the inscription on the posts. We planted a few pumpkin seeds round the wells, both here and at Keppel Island, near the watering place.

The journal says, 19th.—We went out with our guns, but did not shoot much. There was a fine large turtle came into the bay but we could not catch him. 21st.—The turtle comes into harbour every day, but we can't get him. 22nd.—Shot several white and black cockatoos, of which there are abundance on the island. There are many varieties of cockatoos on the island, as also [illegible] pheasants and pigeons.

September 24.—At 8 a.m., took our departure from the island, with light airs from the N.N.E., wind and weather the same during these 24 hours.

September 25.—At 9 a.m., passed Linnie Peak. Saw a number of native fires on the mainland. The islands all along this part of the coast have a most beautiful appearance, and are covered with pines from the tops of the hills to the water's edge. Noon, latitude by observation, 20·39 S. Weather fine, wind S.E. At 6 p.m., anchored for the night on the west side of one of the large Cumberland Islands.

September 26.—Lying at anchor at the largest Cumberland Island. These islands are thickly studded with pines of a moderate size. There are also large quantities of cabbage-tree, and wood and water can be easily procured. We also saw natives on the islands, and got a few specimens of red coral. We also landed on one of the small islands and found it had been frequented by large quantities of turtle, also an abundance of dark-brown beche-le-mer.

September 27.—At 2 a.m. made sail, and at 8 a.m. passed outside of the Island of Cape Gloster. There were lots of native fires in this locality. At noon came to an anchor on the N.W. side of Middle Island. This island is similar in description to the Cumberland Islands, frequented by turtle, wild fowl, turkeys, &c. Wind, S.E. Weather fine and pleasant.

September 28.—At 8 a.m., made sail, steering to the W.N.W.; at noon, was abreast of a reef extending nearly a mile off the land. Here we communicated with the natives, who informed us that there was plenty of fresh water up one of the creeks, about two miles N.W. of the reef. From this, shaping our course along the land, we passed within half-a-mile of Cape Upstart. The Cape is low, with hills of a moderate height at the back. The bay has a most pleasing appearance, looking like a group of small islands; Cape Upstart also looks like an island high and barren. At 6 p.m., anchored on the N.W. side of Cape Upstart, in a small sandy bay, about half-a-mile inside the Cape. About two cables length west of the Cape, there is a rock above water. Large fires were seen on the heights of the Cape. Wind, strong from the N.E.

The journal says: We got a good view of the coast as we passed within half a mile of Cape Abbott. The coast country appears to be good, with numerous creeks, and mountains in the background.

September 29.—At 6 a.m., a light breeze, from the S.E.; weighed anchor and stood in for the Wickham River. At noon, about two miles off in one fathom water. We cruised for several hours to the N.W. in search of a channel, when it came on to blow hard from the N.E., and at 10 p.m. anchored again under the Cape.

September 30 to October 10.—On September 30th, we took the boat ten or twelve miles to the southward and eastward of the Cape, and anchored between two of the many banks, in three fathoms water, at the mouth of a large creek. We then went up the creek in our boat, and were informed by the natives that there was plenty of fresh water further up. They appeared friendly, and this induced us to proceed in the direction they had pointed out. This was through a thick mangrove scrub, and as we came in to the shore, they ran into the water to lay hold of the boat, but we would not let them. We then gave them tins to bring us fresh water, but they were not away two minutes before they returned carrying the tins on their heads as if they were full, at the same time motioning to us to go and fetch them. On of them, in putting his tin down, let it fall, and we saw they were empty; and having suspected treachery, we now felt convinced that their intentions were not at all friendly. We tried to induce them to bring the water to the boat, and the natives, on their part, tried to induce us to land and fetch them, raising the empty tins to their mouths pretending to drink. Finding they would not return the tins, and thinking it not prudent to land, we shoved off the boat to their great disappointment. They then rushed into the water and swam after the boat, but on firearms being pointed towards them, they soon returned to the shore, and were immediately joined by other natives from all parts of the scrub, armed with spears and nullah nullahs. They ran about the place making a fearful noise. We then proceeded down the creek, and to our great surprise found three natives placed on a point, evidently to cut off our retreat. A gun was immediately levelled at them, upon which they raised their spears in the attitude of throwing. They evidently knew the use of a gun, and appeared not the least daunted. As the boat proceeded down the creek, as soon as it came abreast of them two of the number made a dash in the water, but did not succeed in reaching the boat. We then proceeded to the vessel and set the watch; there was a great number of native's fires in various parts of the bay. On the following morning weighed anchor, and at 9 a.m. entered a small bar harbour, bearing S.W. and by S. ¾ S., from the N.W. point of Cape Upstart, there we found an abundance of fresh water, on the west side, in a swamp. We set a few potatoes and pumpkin seeds, and examined the place. It extends about eight miles inland. The rock in this locality is a reddish coloured granite. There are only three feet of water on the bar at low water, and nine feet inside, well sheltered. On the following day we ascended a small hill, whence we could obtain a good view of the surrounding country. The land in this locality appeared to be very good for squatting purposes, but we were not able to closely examine it, being so much harassed by the natives.

October 3.—At 6 a.m. left the Harbour, and proceeded up the Bay, and at 4 p.m. anchored for the night at the mouth of one of the creeks.

October 4.—At 10 a.m. left in the boat to proceed up to the head of the Bay, leaving one hand in charge of the vessel; when, to our surprise, we found what we conceived to be a creek was a passage leading through into Abbott Bay. This passage is navigable for small craft only. Upstart Bay has also a great many extensive mud flats, extending from the mouths of the many mangrove creeks for a considerable distance from the land, but which will afford good shelter and anchorage for parties acquainted with them. At 5 p.m. heard a gun fire in the direction of the vessel; fired again, in answer, and made all haste back. On coming in sight of the vessel we saw a number of natives running from the flats, near the vessel, into the mangrove scrub, and on arriving on board we were informed of an attack made by the natives, as follows:—At 3 p.m. the man in charge of the vessel saw about thirty natives coming towards him; but the craft being in deep water rendered it rather difficult for them to get close. When they were about one hundred yards off he fired a blank charge at them, to drive them away; they then brought a canoe, upon which he fired on them in earnest, the canoe having five men in it, and armed. As soon as they found ball whistling amongst them, and that the boat was returning, they at once retired. Up to the 8th of this month, the remaining part of the time, we have been engaged in examining the many creeks in this bay; one, tending to the S.W., has taken us within fifty miles of the Burdekin; but the natives being so numerous, and we being so poorly armed for such an expedition, deemed it not prudent to leave the boat.

October 9 and 10.—Blowing hard from the N.E. On the 10th left the passage, and anchored for the night under the N.W. point of Cape Upstart.

October 11.—At 6 a.m. light breeze from the N.E. Made sail and left Upstart Bay at 10 p.m. Blowing hard from the east, with a heavy swell.

October 13.—At 1 a.m. blowing strong from the east, when a heavy sea broke aboard of the jolly boat, and broke her to pieces. We saved the keel and a few of the bottom planks, and at 6 a.m. anchored at Middle Island; went on shore, and dug three wells; water very salt.

October 14.—At 6 a.m. made sail, and at noon anchored between Gloster Island and the Cape. The natives came off to us in canoes, and brought us two casks of water, for which we gave them two tomahawks and sundry articles of wearing apparel. They appeared very anxious for us to go ashore, which we declined. We lay at anchor in the passage all night. The passage between Gloster Island the Cape has several coral reefs and sand banks in it. There is a good channel, but narrow and intricate, and dangerous for parties unacquainted with it.

October 15.—At 6 a.m. the natives came on board, and appeared very anxious for us to go ashore, and, on our refusing them, they offered to go and bring us more water. We gave them the buckets and they soon returned. Two of them jumped on deck, one going forward, the other aft. They then called another canoe alongside, when it was discovered that the two men in the canoe were armed, as well as the two on board, their arms being secreted beneath the shirts we had given them. As soon as they found they were detected they appeared very eager to get away, and were allowed to go unmolested. The natives here appeared to be very strong and daring, and more ingenious than any part of the coast we have visited. Their canoes are formed with three pieces of bark sewn together with grass-tree, and forming very pretty models. They are exceedingly light and buoyant, and are capable of carrying five men. At eight we got underway, and proceeded up the bay; sailed well up towards Mount Edgcombe, believing there to be a passage through into Repulse Bay, and anchored for the night, in three fathoms of water, under the high conical hill in a bay sheltered from all winds.

October 16.—At 6 a.m., commenced looking round the bay. At noon passed two islands, about one mile off the main land; passed inside the northernmost one, carrying one fathom of water. At 7 p.m. anchored for the night, in five fathoms water.

October 17.—Light winds, and to our astonishment we are lying in a fine capacious harbour, sheltered from all winds. We sounded the harbour; within a cable's length of shore there is from three to four fathoms, while near the middle from seven to ten fathoms. At 6 a.m. three hands went on shore to examine the country. At 6 p.m. returned, stating that the country was very good, and that there was plenty of fresh water. The natives being so numerous, and our party being so small, prevented us laying down a chart of the harbour; at the same time we have taken a sketch of it, and have named it Port Denison. This port is very capacious, having an inner and an outer harbour, well sheltered from all winds. In entering from the south pass outside of Gloster Island and inside of Middle Island, giving it a berth of one mile, as there is a long shoal running off it; then steer SW. and by W. for the inner harbour; you will scarcely perceive it to be an harbour until you are in it. In entering at the south entrance be careful not to come too near the island, as there is an extensive coral bank running off, and also a sand-spit. In entering at the north entrance keep near mid channel, selecting a berth at discretion. It is very good holding-ground.

The journal says with regard to this discovery:—We discovered a most splendid harbour, which would contain nearly all the ships in the world, all of which could reach there in perfect safety. It is formed partly by islands and partly by sandbanks. On the day after the discovery all hands went ashore and commenced the survey of the island, which the Captain has named Station Island, and which is about five or six miles in circumference. We saw a great many native tracks, also several acres of ground resembling a garden, completely dug over by the natives,—a greater piece of industry than I was inclined to give these darkies credit for. The ground had been dug up with shells, the spot having been used as a *cache*, in which the natives had stored certain nuts which, at particular seasons, form their food. As regards the climate, it is not hotter than at Rockhampton, there being generally either a sea or a land breeze blowing; but when there happens to be a calm for a time, we are soon reminded of the fact that we are within the tropics. The country along the coast is generally bad, but at several places we saw indications of good country in the distance, and it is matter of regret to us that we have not been able to examine it more minutely, owing to the smallness of our party, and the persevering enmity of the blacks. The islands have a much more inviting appearance than the mainland itself, there being less scrub, whilst the soil also is apparently of a better description. The natives, as may be gathered from the foregoing remarks, are numerous on the islands and on the main, and are exceeding treacherous and vindictive.

The Santa Barbara left Port Denison on the 19th October, and was boxing about for some time amongst the Cumberland Islands, reaching Keppel Bay on her return on the 31st October. The above are the main particulars in reference to Port Denison, contained in the log and journal we have extracted from, but we may perhaps have to quote from them again upon some other points of interest.

Cook Ward.—A public meeting of the electors of Cook Ward was held last night at the Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, to nominate a fit and proper person as Alderman to represent the interests of Cook Ward in the Municipal Council. There was a full attendance. Mr. Rodgers was voted to the chair. Mr. Kelly proposed Mr. J. B. Smithers as a fit and proper person to represent Cook Ward in the Municipal Council, and passed a high eulogium on that gentleman's former services. Mr. Green seconded the motion. Mr. Smithers then addressed the meeting as the retiring alderman of Cook Ward. He said he had been in office for two years, during which time he had done everything to advocate the interests of the Ward. An official account had been published last year, showing how the aldermen had attended to their duties, and he found, on refering to it, that during the year 1858 he had attended 123 committee meetings. (Applause.) In 1859 he attended 154 meetings, and there was only one—Alderman Northwood—who had attended oftener than he. Mr. Smithers then referred to the amount of money spent, and the work performed in Cook Ward during his tenure of office, from which it appeared that although Cook Ward had only contributed £5032 to the city revenue, the sum of £8817 had been expended in it. Twenty-five gas lamps had also been erected in the Ward, and each of these cost annually £11 odd. During the two years, the sum of £140,000 had been expended in the city. Referring to the sewers, Mr. Smithers stated that although only one sixth was completed, they had cost £230,000. The Government for the past two years had retained the city endowment, amounting to £20,000, besides £5690 expended by the Council in making roads through Crown lands, as security for the sewerage debentures. Owing to this conduct of the Government, the financial affairs of the Corporation were now in a bad state. If the money withheld had been handed over, a large amount of work might have been done, and hundreds of persons employed comfortably. The speaker concluded by saying, that if the electors had confidence in him, he should be prepared, if elected, still to watch over their interests. (Cheers.) A long discussion then ensued relative to the repairs in Crown-street, and other parts of the ward; and Mr. Smithers explained satisfactorily to the meeting what share he had taken in these various proceedings. Ultimately the resolution declaring Mr. Smithers a fit and proper person, &c., was carried unanimously.

Bazaar for the New Church at Paddington.—The fancy bazaar in aid of a fund for placing the roof on the new church of St. Matthias, at Paddington, closed yesterday evening. The receipts amounted to £150 on each of the first two days; the money taken yesterday made up the sum to about £400. A large quantity of goods remain unsold, and it is intended to have another bazaar at Paddington in the Christmas week, when these and other articles will be offered. The amount obtained has not quite realised the expectations of the fair promoters of the enterprise, which may perhaps be accounted for by the fact of several other bazaars having recently been held; a large proportion, too, of the articles were of a more elaborate and costly character than are usually to be seen on the stalls of bazaars. The band of the 12th Regiment enlivened the company with some performances of music on each of the afternoons; and Lady Denison and Lady Bowen honoured the ladies superintending the bazaar with a visit soon after it was opened.

On Wednesday, 7th September, George Parr, and eleven of our best cricketers, left Liverpool for Quebec, and we are likely soon to hear of some exciting matches on the other side of the Atlantic. Lillywhite, with his portable printing tent, joins the twelve voyagers; and it was settled that H. H. Stephenson is to go in Daft's place.—*Illustrated News.*

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE LATE FIRE.—PUBLIC MEETING.

November 23.—A public meeting was held last evening in the Court-house, the Mayor in the chair, "for the purpose of expressing in some appropriate manner the general opinion on the exertions of the Fire Brigade and others in suppressing the late fire, and for such other purposes as may be deemed desirable in connection therewith."

The business opened by the Chairman reading a letter from Mr. Arthur Hodgson, M.L.A., which, after referring to the object of the meeting, said: "I am anxious to express my regret that unavoidable detention in Sydney will prevent my being present and from taking, as I should wish to do, a part in the proceedings. As an earnest of my sympathy, I beg to enclose you a sum of £20—£10 of which is subscribed by the A. A. Company, and the remainder by myself." (Cheers.) Apologies having been made for the absence of Mr. G. Tully, and of Mr. G. Mitchell, who were prevented from attending the meeting, a letter was read from Mr. Joseph Dyer, written, semi-officially, to Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the representatives of the several Sydney Insurance Offices, stating that he had been unable as yet to call a meeting of those gentlemen on the purposes of the letter, but mentioning, in the interim, "I would take this opportunity of expressing my great admiration of the zeal and efficiency displayed by the Volunteer Fire Brigade on the occasion of the fire which took place on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, and I may mention that all the offices unite in the expression of their thanks for the great services rendered. The conduct of the citizens too, appears to have been of the most courageous and energetic character: for it is only necessary to view the site of the calamity to appreciate the great efforts that must have been made to confine the fire within the limits to which it extended." After reference to certain arrangements, of a prospective character, connected with the fire brigade, the writer expressed a wish to be furnished with the particulars of the supernumerary aid employed by the brigade in the suppression of the fire, on the receipt of which, he added, that he had no doubt they would be adequately remunerated. Mr. Charles Bolton said that he had the greatest pleasure in moving the first resolution. There was no doubt that the suppression of the late fire was mainly due to the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and it was only just that public opinion should be expressed in recognition of so important a service. (Cheers.) As mere pay would be an insult to the character of such a service, the next thing to be offered was the public thanks. (Cheers.) The second part of his motion referred also to the foreman of the brigade, Mr. John Howden, to whom the highest credit was due, for it was mainly by his exertions the brigade had been called into existence, and it had been by his untiring energy and perseverance that it had been kept together. (Cheers.) If not for the fire brigade mainly, the whole block of buildings to Bolton-street would have been consumed; and they could point to the part preserved as a monument to their exertions on that occasion, under the direction of the foreman. Others had exerted themselves also, to whom much praise was due, and he (Mr. Bolton) was glad to observe that the Insurance companies recognised the claims of the poorer of these to some remuneration; he would move as the first resolution, "that in the opinion of this meeting the services and exertions of the Volunteer Fire Brigade in the suppression of the late fire, call for marked public approval, while the high utility of the body, as a local institution, under the direction of its able foreman, Mr. Howden, call also for public notice." The motion was seconded by Mr. R. C. Knaggs, who said that he wished to do so, as one likely to have been a serious sufferer by the late fire, and as one who had witnessed the exertions of the fire brigade on that occasion; he would avail himself of that opportunity also to thank the public for their kind services to himself as an individual, in the removal of his property when placed at greatest hazard on the night of the fire. (Hear.) The motion having unanimously passed, a number of subscriptions were given in at once (while the second resolution was in preparation), amongst which were the Coal and Copper Company, £5; Mr. R. C. Knaggs, £5; Mr. Martin Richardson, £5 5s.; Mr. C. B. Rancland, as agent for Mr. Reid, £5; Mr. P. C. Boswell, for the Bank of New South Wales, £5; Mr. John Smith, £2. Mr. Thomas Adam said he had pleasure in moving the second resolution, and, after some remarks, moved, "That in order to assist in the payment of the supplementary aid employed in suppressing the late fire, and actively to exhibit the public feeling on the subject, as well as to consider whether some honourable mark of recognition of the services of the fire brigade may not be devised, a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and to decide on the manner of such recognition in the case of the fire brigade, and others who rendered assistance, and also for the relief of the sufferers from the fire." The motion was seconded by Mr. Richardson, and passed, after some discussion as to the propriety of making the fund available for the relief of one or two poor families, who had suffered by the fire, and also as to the propriety of establishing a permanent fund for persons injured in assisting to extinguish fires; and another discussion as to the precise application of the funds raised, which ended in no specific motion. On the motion of Mr. M'Auliffe, seconded by Mr. R. C. Knaggs, the following were appointed as the committee referred to in the preceding resolution:—The Mayor, Messrs. C. Bolton, P. C. Boswell, T. Adam, M. Richardson, G. Tully, J. R. Bingle, G. Mitchell, C. B. Rancland, and Berner, with Mr. Boswell as treasurer, and Mr. Berner as secretary. Mr. Bolton having been moved to the chair, vacated by the Mayor, the thanks of the meeting were given to the latter for his courteous and dignified conduct as chairman, after which the meeting separated.

A serious accident occurred here on Monday evening to Mr. Bown, the superintendent of the Insurance Companies' (Sydney) Fire Brigade, who has been down here for some days on duty connected with the late fire, and who, in witnessing the local Volunteer Fire Brigade's practice with their engine, had the misfortune to break his leg in crossing a fence over which the hose was being taken. Mr. Bown was immediately removed to Rouse's Hotel, where every attention is being paid to him, and the accident has excited the deepest sympathy here in his behalf.

Municipal Council, Randwick.—At the usual weekly meeting held on Friday last, present: the Chairman, Mr. Hebblewhite, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Ellis, the following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read, No. 1, from Mr. R. Burmingham, offering to make the drain opposite his house at Coogee Bay, if the Council would allow him the stone for the same. No. 2, from Mr. Dawson, requesting to be furnished with the level of the road opposite his land in Avoca-street. Resolved, that Mr. Burmingham's request be complied with, and that the honorary surveyor be requested to give Mr. Dawson the level required. Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to write to the Redfern Municipal Council, in reply to their letter requesting the co-operation of the Randwick Council in obtaining the ground set apart as a Necropolis, as a recreation reserve, and to state that this Council are prepared to join them in an application to the Government for the purpose of obtaining a portion adjacent to our western boundary, south of the old cemetery wall, for the purpose of a recreation reserve. The Chairman handed in an account for wages due to the labourers employed in making Allison-street, amounting to £29 16s. 1d. Resolved, that the treasurer be authorised to pay the above account. The Chairman reported that the committee appointed had engaged the services of Mr. J. Aland, to deliver the assess notices.

Execution at Maitland.—On Tuesday morning the last sentence of the law was put in force on the two unfortunate culprits who were condemned to suffer death at the last Maitland Assizes, and offended justice was satisfied with "blood for blood." They were attended in their last moments by the Rev. W. Greaves, of East Maitland, who was very much affected by the awful and solemn scene in which he was an actor. Ross was firm and collected, even to callousness; he ascended the steps of the gallows, to the platform, with a firm and hasty tread, and felt its solidity by stamping on it with his foot, took a look at the rope, threw the shoes from off his feet, and said that he died innocent of murder; that Hamilton and he had had a quarrel and a tussel, when he rushed away and armed himself with a gun for self-protection; he was met by Hamilton, and to save himself, he fired at and killed him, and "killing was no murder." The countenance of the son of the Celestial Empire wore rather a desponding expression, as he was led out to take his last look at the bright sun and the busy world he would never see again. At twenty minutes to ten the bolt was drawn, and the unhappy beings launched into eternity. The death-struggles of each were of short duration—a few convulsive twitches and all was over. The necessary officials were present, and a few of the public, who were evidently deeply impressed with what they had witnessed, and separated with sad and mournful countenances.—*Northern Times.*

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

"LA PRESSE" AND M. DE MORNY.

We are indebted to the *Times* for the following full translation of M. A. Peyrat's article in *La Presse*:—

"Let us examine the reproaches which M. de Morny addresses to the orators, ministers, and journals of England. France and England, he says, are in a state of reciprocal susceptibility; the two countries are incited against each other, vague mistrust is excited, and this is so cleverly managed that on a given day an incident of no consequence, or a misunderstanding which might easily be remedied when on friendly terms, may become a serious complication. M. de Morny exaggerates. That there may be or may have been a strong acrimonious feeling between the French and English Governments; that the alliance may have been at least once, within the last two years, seriously compromised, is not to be questioned.

"Is it equally true that the irritation of the two Governments has spread to the two nations, and that sensible men have been pained to see revived either at Paris or London the prejudices of a past age, the passions of Trafalgar and Waterloo? Certainly not, and hereupon we appeal to the feelings of all our readers. But it matters not. Let us admit that the nations are as much disposed to find fault with each other as M. de Morny states. Whose fault is it?

"The fault of the English, says M. de Morny, who excite national susceptibilities, who flatter 'some popular instincts to increase their reputation as a journal, their popularity as political speakers.'

"We do not mean to say that M. de Morny is deficient in justice, but he assuredly is wanting in memory. To convince him of it we merely oppose to his assertions an authority which he will not reject. Here are the terms in which the Emperor of the French expressed himself on opening the session of the Legislative Corps on the 7th of February last:—'As to the alliance of France and England, I have used all my perseverance in consolidating it; and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain as on that of statesmen of all opinions.'

"It is true the feeling now is not the same. The English Government, stirred up by the newspapers and the House of Commons, mans the fleet, fortifies the ports, and calls out the militia.

"This, says M. de Morny, is the result of chimerical fears, and he lays it at the door of the speakers who frighten the nation to increase their popularity.

"M. de Morny forgets that these orators are, in general, the most important members of Parliament, by their position, their character, and their influence. He forgets that at their head stands Lord Lyndhurst, the Nestor of the House of Lords, the great jurisconsult, the great orator, and renowned above all, even at the period when he was most actively engaged in political strife, for his good sense, his impartiality, and the imperturbable calm of his reason. When such a man, more than *octogénaire*, comes forth from the retreat where he has been encircled by the respect of all parties for the last fifteen years in order to conjure his country to be upon her guard, to be watchful of her security, her independence, and her honour, will any one say that he does so to increase his popularity?

"M. de Morny cannot explain to himself the emotion of England, and the explosion of susceptibility produced by the articles of the newspapers and the speeches in Parliament! M. de Morny forgets the insulting violence of that portion of the French press which, 19 months ago, accused the English people of complicity in the *attentat* of the 14th of January! Let him take up the *Moniteur* of that date, and with his own speech (which perhaps he also forgets) he will find the addresses in which the colonels solicited for their regiments the honour of marching as the advanced guard of the army charged with 'demanding an account of that land of impunity which is the den of the monsters that seek shelter beneath her laws.' The Government did its duty, it disavowed those imprudent menaces; but the impression was produced, and it is not yet effaced. Strictly speaking, those deplorable provocations could be then explained by the first and irresistible burst of indignation, and would thus lose much of their importance; but only 15 days back a member of the Legislative Corps (Granier de Cassagnac), with calculated solemnity, announced in the *Journal de l'Empire* (*Pays*) and in the *Constitutionnel*, that France could henceforth, at her own pleasure, and choosing her own time, 'suddenly throw' from 50,000 to 60,000 men on any point it pleased of an enemy's territory. Now, why was this menace so coolly uttered, and without apparent motive? England thought that the warning was directed to her, and we have nowhere seen that means have been taken to undeceive her. Will it, then, be said that she is wrong to be moved by it?

"M. de Morny is of opinion that 'the straightforwardness and pacific intentions of the Emperor ought to reassure England. Here, again, we are sorry not to share his opinion, and we submit our reason to his judgment. In his speech of the 7th of February to the Legislative body, the Emperor of the French, after having said that he did everything in his power to consolidate the alliance between France and England, added, 'Therefore, to attain this end, so important to the peace of the world, I have on every occasion passed over the irritating remembrances of the past, the attacks of calumny, even the national prejudices of my country.' And the *Constitutionnel* of yesterday, naturally more explicit, says,—'If, instead of putting a curb upon the *national animosity*, he had excited it, thinking only upon an ephemeral popularity, who can say that France, at his voice, would not have risen like one man?'

"What! there is, we are told, so strong an animosity, such national prejudices among us that if the head of the State excited them instead of holding them in, France would rise like one man, and then people are astonished that England should take a serious view of the matter? The Emperor of the French is master of his own sentiments, but is he equally master of the future? Who can affirm that events may not on a future day lead him to excite and exalt the pretended animosity and these prejudices which he now takes no notice of? He himself has anticipated this formidable extremity, and in his letter addressed on the 1st of March last to Sir F. Head he says, 'It would then become impossible for me to calm the passions which I should have let loose.'

"And, moreover, these considerations are not necessary, however serious enough they may be, to explain the arguments of England. Europe, only three months ago, was on the eve of a general war, and it is this fact which explains the sudden and unexpected peace of Villafranca. Will it be alleged that in a war of the kind England had no part to perform? And to perform that part had she no preparation to make? The people who were the soul of the four greatest coalitions which the world has witnessed since the close of the 15th century—who struggled victoriously against Louis XIV.—who arrested Gustavus Adolphus in his enterprises against Denmark, and Catherine against Turkey—who maintained against the French Republic and against the French empire a struggle without example in history—who have peopled the United States, British America, India, and Australia, and who have planted on every point of the globe colonies of which some are great and powerful States—such a people cannot remain simple spectators of events capable of changing the face of Europe. Above all, such a people cannot expose themselves to again behold Tromps and Ruyters ascend the Thames to London Bridge. It is alleged, it is true, that such things may be repeated, since steam has changed all the conditions of maritime warfare. We are incompetent to judge the value of this assertion, repeated so often for some time past, and which wants the sanction of experience. It seems to us, however, that England is still situated so as to render very difficult, if not impossible, the only thing which could seriously menace her—namely, the combination of all the fleets of Europe. She cuts off the communication of the north with the south; and we do not see how the Baltic fleets could join those of the Atlantic, and still less those of the Mediterranean. These notions of maritime coalitions are no longer of our time, and, besides, history teaches us that they are almost always powerless. In the American war the French and Spanish fleets could not come together after the battle of the 12th of April, 1782; and at a later date they met at Ferrol and Trafalgar.

"What is certain in every case is that, to attack and vanquish on so many points so proud and strong a Power, France would be condemned to immense efforts, which would produce catastrophes without compensation. Louis XIV. was convinced that any attempt at a landing would only increase the defensive power of England; and Napoleon, at the very moment he was preparing the most formidable attack that ever threatened England, said that the going there was less embarrassing than the coming back in face of a nation that would rise to a man. What was true then holds good to-day, and this is what renders so impolitic the passions of those who rave about an invasion of England. What do they want? To destroy her manufactories, to burn down her capital? Assuredly not; such acts of barbarity would be an anachronism—they are no longer possible. But then why invade England? France also has been invaded, not by a single army, but by the whole of Europe. Is she now less strong, less great, less feared?

"England, a great maritime Power, is not, and never will be, a great military Power. But in place of an army of soldiers she has her legions of working men, who constitute her glory and her fortune, and who secure to her the only preponderance to which she can, ought, and desires to pretend. It is against this army that we ought to combat: and on this point we are perfectly agreed with M. de Morny, and we borrow, unhesitatingly, his own words:—

"'This is the sort of war which we must wage with England; let us complete resolutely all our means of transport and locomotion; let us place them in communication with our coal mines; let us reduce the dues on raw material and on manufactured goods; let us imitate the English people in everything in which we are wanting; let us seek our strength in the spirit of joint companies without always appealing to the Government for aid; let us learn how to turn credit to account; let us endeavour to acquire and preserve, by a prudent use of it, that liberty which makes a man the absolute master of his own property, and which is only limited by wrongfully acting towards others. Yes, let us wage against England a commercial and industrial war, a fight of progress and civilization, frank, straightforward, tending to the benefit of all parties.'

"This is the true language of a politician. If certain journals and certain personages in France had never held any other language and never expressed other sentiments, M. de Morny would not have to complain of articles of English newspapers nor of speeches in Parliament. Those speeches and those articles would have been without motive, without excuse, and, at any rate, without echo. France and England have nothing to gain; on the contrary, they have to lose immensely by weakening each other. Their security, their grandeur, and their influence command reciprocal protection and mutual aid in their liberty and the promotion of their welfare. They will thus substitute an enlarged, humane, and glorious policy, for that narrow, anti-social policy which has so long inflicted evil on Europe. Routine and prejudice may murmur and protest, but reason and good sense will applaud, and that is sufficient."

(*From the Times, September 2.*)

Under one instigation or another the truth always comes out. There is never wanted a candid Englishman to warn his country of her foibles; and we have contributed ourselves as much in the way of honest advice as any other journal. Even the *amour-propre* of France is not so engrossing a passion as to preclude an occasional confession, and even homily, from some side of her own people. The article in *La Presse*, of which we yesterday gave a full translation, is so truthful and plain-spoken, that had it first appeared in these columns it would certainly have exposed us to the charge of offering needless provocation to our susceptible neighbours. Indeed, we are not aware of anything that has been said here on the subject of our mutual jealousies that is not to be found in the article before us. It is true that it has been elicited by an exceedingly reckless tirade addressed by M. De Morny to the organs and mouthpieces of public opinion in this country. Yet, though a Frenchman may feel on this subject that the truth is not to be told at all times, the truth is told here, and cannot be seriously disputed. We all of us, including M. De Morny and the *Presse*, agree in the admission, that there is "vague mistrust," and a revived antagonism between the two countries. There is a mutual comparison of armaments, and an apparent determination in each country not to be behind the other. This is, unfortunately, common ground between us. The question is, how has this been provoked, and what is the precise character of the excitement on each side. It is this question that M. de Morny has slurred over, or prejudged with the assumption that the feelings of England and of France, of the British public and the French nation, are all the same; only that England took the lead, gave the provocation, and has been more insolent in the expression of her hostility. As this assumption that England feels towards France as France does towards England, and that the antagonism is simply as that of two animals fighting to be chief of the herd, only the one more irritable and menacing than the other, appears to be the main sophism in M. De Morny's remarks, we will deal with it forthwith.

The British people have not the least wish to inflict any injury on the power, the prosperity, the honour, or the feelings of France. We have more sentiments and ideas in common with her than with any other country of Europe. We value her alliance, and think it both an honour and a support. We should gladly see France advancing *pari passu* in the same path of industrial, commercial, and colonial progress as ourselves. Of course we would rather she had the same political institutions as ourselves, but we see this cannot be. There is, then, no malice, not even rivalry, in our sentiment towards her. The very idea of our invading France, attempting to dictate her constitution, or molesting her commerce, is simply ridiculous. France, therefore, has nothing to fear from us, unless, indeed, in the case of a general European war, which would create new passions of its own, and range States according to the feelings or conveniences of the hour. It is not true, then, that there have been revived, in London at all events, the prejudices of a past age—the passions of Trafalgar and Waterloo. We do not believe it to be true, and there is no reason for the allegation, that any journal, orator, or politician of any kind has said a word to excite the susceptibilities of France, or create alarm, for the selfish reason assigned by M. De Morny—viz., for the sake of popularity. The only feeling of the British people is a simple apprehension of finding themselves some day the object of attack by an ambitious, fickle, and excitable neighbour, and a consequent determination to be prepared for the emergency. With us this is entirely a matter of self-preservation. We do not wish to take from France one acre, one town, one ship, one man; but neither do we wish to lose one. We are painfully aware that now for several generations it has been the natural instinct of France to perform a grand part in European politics, and compose her internal troubles, under a military Dictator or an absolutist dynasty. It is a feeling now wholly independent of this or that man, this or that family, and nobody here dreams that we should find France a safer neighbour under the temporary check of an experimental Constitution. But a nation which has made up its mind to be governed by a military chief, which emphatically seizes that refuge from internal disorders and that instrument of national glory, must ever inspire just apprehensions in a neighbour as emphatically resolved against this course. Were England now to find such a Government established in London as it sees at Paris, we should expect to see half the middle and upper classes of this country following the example of the Pilgrim Fathers in a similar emergency. A Great Eastern a week for ten years would hardly suffice for the exodus of everything that is really British in these isles. Whence this overpowering feeling of our natures? It is the habitual resolution to be our own masters. We will not depend on the caprice, the folly, or even the wisdom, of any one man. If such be our feeling with regard to our own institutions, the occupant of our Palaces, and the head of our own Army, our own civil and ecclesiastical establishments, it is not extraordinary that we will not depend on the mercy or the sanity of the man, whoever he may be, occupying the Tuileries. There is no mincing the matter, and we say it with all respect, we have just seen in Italy a specimen of what such a man may do, without any preparation, and with the ordinary peace establishments of France. As the *Presse* reminds us, France is now aware, and was told a fortnight ago by a member of her Corps Legislatif, that "henceforth, at her own pleasure, and choosing her own time, she can suddenly throw from 50,000 to 60,000 men on any point she pleases of an enemy's territory." So even if feelings be put out of the question—even if it happened that through some common pursuit England and France were at this moment in a state of more than usual accord, still we should make a point of being prepared for a change in her feelings or policy. This would be nothing more than a logical sequence from the jealousy we show in our own domestic institutions. We will not be at the mercy of an Englishman, much less, therefore, of a foreigner.

This is the only sentiment which is allowed to show itself, and to influence the conduct of England. No doubt there are people here, as there are everywhere, who crave for the excitement of war, it matters not with whom. But this is not the ruling sentiment, nor the sentiment of any but a very small minority. England only consults her safety. "The Nestor of the House of Lords," as the *Presse* calls him, could have no wish to leave a legacy of strife to his countrymen; he could only warn us for peace and security. In like manner, none of the additions lately made to our "defences," as we justly style them, could be construed into a menace. We wish the same could be said of the immense military and naval armaments of France. For what are the latter intended? Certainly not for the protection of France against this country. But, as the *Presse* observes it is too evident there is permitted to show itself in France a deep, a widespread, a downright hostility to this country, one of a nature to find vent even in actual invasion. It broke out into outrageous expression on the occasion of the *attentat*. It is avowed by M. De Morny, who only wishes to represent it as the common sin of the two countries. It has been repeatedly assumed by the Emperor, who claims credit for repressing it, and bids us beware of it, should circumstances render repression no longer possible. Indeed, with an army of half-a-million, every officer of which has a direct interest in war, it is scarcely possible that the hope of "glory" and conquest should not be a national appetite. History proves too well how armies react on their chiefs, and how little able a great empire may be to defend itself from its own defenders. We are bound to contemplate with the utmost respect the near presence of half-a-million armed men and a fleet almost equal to ours. As to the further question of the chances of success, that is a point on which we must judge for ourselves and allow no doubt. The *Presse* thinks the idea chimerical; it recals our great feats of defence and the weight of our interference in European war. It laughs at the thought of a maritime coalition against a Power so great and so situated as we are; it denounces the sheer folly of an invasion, whatever mischief it might perpetrate for the hour. We cannot let these things be a matter of risk. It is much more to the purpose that the *Presse*, adopting the language of M. de Morny himself, urges France to a generous rivalry in the pursuits of peace, as the right way to forget the passions that drive men to war. It is here that France has to make up for lost time, and win her proper position among the great nations of the earth. To do this we have assisted her, and shall assist her again. This is a glory which is not won by the defeat of others, and a way by which one may be greater without another being less. Let France take to this, and she will find us confiding friends as well as faithful allies.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£283	11	0
Gin	139	9	6
Whisky	23	16	0
Rum	508	8	0
Wine	101	18	0
Tobacco and snuff	221	6	0
Cigars	1	8	6
Tea	286	14	6
Sugar, unrefined	145	0	0
Pilotage	10	0	0
Dues...	2	0	0
Total	£1775	1	6

We understand that the cargoes of wheat, ex Caroline and Melanie, from San Francisco, have been sold to the millers, at 7s. 6d. per bushel.

The flour market continues dull, and prices have still a downward tendency. The millers are now selling fine flour at £21 per ton.

Business remains inanimate, and there have been no sales by auction to-day of any importance.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co., held to-day, a resolution was proposed offering 6s. in the pound, which was carried by the creditors present, with one exception.

The *Monetary Times* of September 3rd, makes the following remarks respecting the East India Loans:—

A very valuable paper has been printed, in accordance with an order of the House of Commons, upon the motion of Colonel Sykes, in reference to the Loans connected with India from the year 1800 to 1857. The return contains, also, the gross revenues of India, during the same period, with a variety of details relating to the rates of interest paid, and repayments of moneys borrowed.

The amount of debt in India, at the end of 1800-1, was £14,125,381; and in 1857-8 it had increased to £60,704,084, or 329 per cent.

The amount of gross revenue for all India at the former period was £10,485,059, and at the latter £31,706,776—being an increase of 202 per cent. So that while the revenue increased 3·2 times the original sum, the amount of debt increased 4·2 times.

In 1800-1, the amount of debt exceeded the gross revenue by £3,640,325, and in 1857-8 it exceeded the gross revenue by £28,997,308. If, however, the comparison of debt and revenue be made to the present date, the excess of debt over revenue will be near to £51,000,000.

The amount of interest paid in India in 1800-1, was £1,342,854 and in England £86,958—making the total £1,429,812.

In 1857-8, the interest paid in India was £2,196,672; and in England, £159,166: making a total of £2,355,838. The amount under this head has considerably increased during the past two years, and will continue to do so under each deficiency of revenue.

A column is inserted in the return, of the "Per Centage pressure of the interest of Debts in relation to the Gross Revenue." We do not see that any practical result can be obtained by this calculation; for the "pressure" of debt upon a country is not always measured by the arithmetical proportion between the revenue and the amount of interest to be paid; but it rather depends upon the means of balancing the income and expenditure by the ordinary means of revenue. The "pressure" of debt, as measured by this return, was 13·63 per cent. in 1800-1; and in 1806-7 it had increased to 16·59 per cent., the highest point reached since 1800. In 1834-5 it was reduced to 6·70 per cent., the lowest point since 1800.

One of the principal causes of the pressure of the debt of India is to be found in the very high rates of interest payable. From 1800 to 1806 the East India Company paid on its registered debt interest at rates varying from 6 to 12 per cent.; from 1807 to 1809, from 6 to 10 per cent.; from 1812 to 1817, the rates were reduced to 6 and 8 per cent.; but in 1819 and 1820 they were again raised, on a part of the debt, to 10 per cent.; and also in 1825 and 1827, years known as periods of considerable financial pressure in England. In 1834, after the East India Company had been divested of its trading powers, the rates of interest were reduced to 4, 5, and 6 per cent., a rate which it has not since exceeded, according to this return: while Lord Dalhousie, in 1853, reduced a part of the debt to 3½ per cent. The rates now payable upon the Indian Debt are 3½, 4, 5, and 6 per cent.; but the amount chargeable with the last-named rate is now comparatively small, the principal Stock having been converted into Four per Cents.

It is, however, highly important that the entire debt of India should be reduced to an uniform rate under the Imperial Government, and placed upon such a footing as shall secure to India the fullest advantages to be derived from its association with the British Crown.

Orchestral and Vocal Concert.—The first of a series of what are announced as monster concerts took place last night, in the School of Arts. The performance was for the benefit of the dramatic and musical artists, late of the Victoria and Prince of Wales Theatres, and offered a seasonable excitement to the patrons of these theatres during the temporary interruption of the dramatic engagements. The selection of music was very judicious, all the pieces being of a thoroughly popular character. The performances of the double orchestra commenced with Rossini's magnificent overture from "Guillaume Tell," followed by other overtures and selections of dance music, all of which were very excellent—a prominent feature in their effectiveness being the brilliant flageolet and cornet playing of Mr. Kohler. This gentleman also gave a solo flageolet performance of popular airs with variations, which was enthusiastically encored by the audience; on being recalled, Mr. Kohler gave a performance on the flageolet, for which a second encore was demanded. A very fine performance on the flute, by a gentleman amateur, a member of the Philharmonic Society, received unanimous and deserved applause. Popular ballads were sung by Mrs. Guerin and Miss Julia Mathews, both of which were encored. Mr. Stewart afforded some amusement by his singing "The Groves of Blarney," and also by a duet with Mrs. Guerin, called "Medley," consisting of snatches of popular songs following one another in absurd conglomeration. Mr. Frank Howson sang very spiritedly Russell's "Ship on Fire;" and Mr. Sam Howard, who came forward in character as "Billy Barlow," sang a "local comic song" (written for the occasion), containing some severe and rather coarse personal allusions to the recent theatrical management, its burden being that actors couldn't be expected to perform without their "tin." An encore was given, and a continuation of the comic verse promised for this evening. The whole of the performances were well received, the more successful pieces evoking the noisy demonstrations of approval peculiar to theatrical audiences. The hall was well filled, the gallery being crowded; and as a second "monster concert" is advertised for this evening, the affair may be looked upon as a success. The performances closed a few minutes before eleven o'clock.

Forgery and Uttering.—On Tuesday, Francis Trindall, Robert Hunter, and William Collins, were brought before the Bench at East Maitland, on remand, charged with uttering a forged £5 note. William Ramsay, publican, knew the note produced, marked "No. 2" on the back; it was passed to him by Robert Wilson, on the 10th of the present month, and he gave Wilson the full change of a £5 note for it; Mr. Gooch called on him the next day, and they had a conversation about forged £5 notes, and hence his attention was called to the note in question; he showed the note to Mr. Gooch, who pronounced it a forgery; he then marked the note and sent his son with it to Mr. Brown's, on Campbell's Hill. William Ramsay, junior, deposed that on or about the 11th he received a £5 note from his father, which was marked "W.R." and "No. 2;" on his road to Campbell's Hill he met Sergeant Kerrigan, and handed the note over to him. Sergeant Kerrigan knew the note produced, which he received from the last witness on the evening of Friday, the 11th instant. The prisoners, after being duly cautioned, and called on for their defence, said they knew nothing whatever of the matter. Trindall and Hunter were then committed to take their trial for uttering. Trindall was further committed for forging, and Collins for uttering. The same prisoners were further charged with uttering a forged £5 note, at the house of Julia Murphy, Morpeth, but remanded till Friday.—*Northern Times.*

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 0
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectus of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000

DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,508 5s. 0d.

The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.

BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.

Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires; country properties being insured against such casualties.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1 260,000 sterling.
LIFE.
Medical Referee—John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life, including insurances for the whole term of life, or for short periods, and with or without participation in profits.

Annuities immediate, deferred, or survivorship and endowments for children.

In the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured; and

A bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium, or its equivalent value received in cash.

FIRE.
Surveyor—Peter Stewart, Esq.

Insurances are granted on every description of property, at the usual rates of premium.

Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all other information, may be obtained on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors are prepared to make advances on the security of improved freehold property.—A. STANGER LEATHES, Wynyard-sq.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.

Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.

RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months.
[illegible] 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 16th September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

			Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½	per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3	ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4	ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5	ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½	ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

EDWARD GOULD.—Whereas Edward Gould, one of the children of Thomas William Gould and Nancy, his wife (both deceased), if now living, or if dead, his legal personal representative or representatives, would be entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of £1733 6s. 8d. Bank £3 per cent. Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, in a cause Maria Dixon against John Steele and others: And whereas the said Edward Gould left England for Sydney in the year 1840, and has not been heard of since the year 1841: PURSUANT to a DECRETAL ORDER of the said COURT, made in the said cause, the said EDWARD GOULD, if living, or his legal personal representative or representatives, if dead, is, or are by their solicitors, on or before the first day of May, 1860, to come in and prove his or their identity or representation, and claim to participate in the said fund, at the Chambers of the Vice-chancellor, Sir RICHARD TORIN KINDERSLEY, at No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1859.

FREDc. ERs. EDWARDS, Chief Clerk.
JOHN H. TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 15, South-street, Finsbury-square.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of DENIS STACEY, late of Brisbane Water, in the territory of New South Wales, sawyer, deceased, intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to this honorable Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above named Denis Stacey, deceased, be granted to JOHN STACEY, of Sydney, the next of kin of the said deceased.

D. H. DENIEHY, 94, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, proctor for the said John Stacey.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.
In the insolvent estate of CHARLES MUNN, of Penrith, storekeeper.

NOTICE.—Mr. MUNN is duly authorised to receive and collect any moneys that may be due to his estate, to grant receipts for same in my name, and, if necessary, to sue those parties who may refuse to pay their accounts.

F. W. PERRY, official assignee in the insolvent estate of Charles Munn.
125, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 22nd November.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual illustrations of the events of the day, the latest Paris fashions and the newest work-table patterns (working size), and is therefore particularly valuable to ladies and families out of town, and quite invaluable in the colonies. Subscription (paid in advance): annual £1 6s., six months 13s., three months, 6s. 6d., either stamped or post-paid to any British colony, and single copy 6d. May be received through any respectable news agent, or direct from the publisher, Mr. W. J. JOHNSON, 83, Fleet-street, London, to whom money-orders may be made payable.

THE BRAIDWOOD OBSERVER, published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and forwarded by express to all the neighbouring gold-fields, including Little River, Clyde, Nelligen, Moruya, Upper and Lower Araluen, Major's Creek, Jerrabatgulla, Bell's Paddock, Moreing's Flat, Jembaicumbene, Goulburn Road, Lake Bathurst, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, &c.

The proprietor of this journal begs to call the attention of advertisers to the opportunity afforded through its medium of disseminating information, as to arrival of seasonable goods, colonial manufactures, general merchandise, sales by auction, and other announcements requiring to be circulated in this important and improving district.

A file of the BRAIDWOOD OBSERVER can be seen upon application to Mr. A. CUBITT, general news agent, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WAUGH'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC, 1860. In Crown 8vo, Cloth Boards, Gilt Title; price 5s.—This work will be ready by the middle of December, so as to embrace the most recent intelligence, and make it what it professes to be, "a work of reference and utility for the ensuing year."

In addition to the usual contents of an Almanac, this volume will contain the following additions—

Journal of Leichhardt to the Maranoa and Condamine, from an unpublished document, with introduction and notes by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, and illustrative map.

Maps of the Electoral and Police Districts, engraved on copper, expressly for this publication, showing the names of all the places of importance, rivers, townships, &c.

Isometrical sketch of the principal business part of Sydney, being a view of George and Pitt streets, from Charlotte-place and Bridge-street to Bathurst-street. This sketch will be upwards of three feet long, and so distinct that the shops will be easily recognised, particularly those on the west sides of George and Pitt streets, and the south sides of the intermediate cross streets.

This work forms a valuable medium for advertising. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the forthcoming volume for that purpose are requested to send in their advertisements without delay.

JAMES W. WAUGH, publisher, 286, George-street.

WAUGH'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC, 1860.—The Secretaries or other office-bearers of public companies, societies, institutions, &c., formed during the past year, or such as may have been inadvertently omitted in the previous volume, are requested to forward particulars of the same, if they wish to be represented in the volume for 1860, without delay to the publisher, JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at the English price—1s. 6d. each; Night and Morning, Rienzi, Alice, or the Mysteries, Ernest Maltravers, The Disowned, The Last Days of Pompeii, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, Zanoni, Devereux, Pelham, Leila, 1s.; Pilgrims of the Rhine, 1s.; Godolphin, 1s; Last of the Barons, 2s.—15 vols., £1 1s. 6d., or, post paid, £1 7s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

SEWELL'S WORKS, cheap edition.—Sent to the country, postage paid, at the following prices: Amy Herbert, 4s.; Gertrude, 4s.; The Earl's Daughter, 4s.; The Experience of Life, 4s.; Cleve Hall, 5s.; Ivors, 5s.; Katharine Ashton, 5s.; Margaret Percival 7s.; and Laneton Parsonage, 6s. The price of each or all can be remitted in 2d postage stamps. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

JANE EYRE, 3s. 6d; Shirley, 3s. 6d.; Villette, 3s. 6d.; Wuthering Heights, and Agnes Grey, 1 vol., 3s. 6d.; Tales of the Colonies, 3s. 6d.; Thackeray's English Humourists, 3s. 6d.; British Rule in India, an historical sketch, 3s. 6d.; Rita, An Autobiography, 3s. 6d.; Deerbrook, a Tale of English Country Life, 3s. 6d.; The Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold, 3s. 6d. Postage paid 4s. each. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

1000 YEARS, by J. Russell, price 1s. J. DEGOTARDI, printer, 313, George-street.

BEAUTIFUL STAR! (most popular of Christy's Minstrels' Songs), 2s. J. R. CLARKE, music seller.

GIPSY QUADRILLES, by Stephen Glover, just published, 3s. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

GARCIA'S SINGING TUTOR, with Solfeggi Lessons, Studies and Exercises, 5s. J. R. CLARKE, music seller.

LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER, Reynolds's Newspaper, News of the World, Weekly Times, supplied in the town, 4s. 6d. per quarter, or 17s. per year; in the country, 5s. 6d. and 21s. F. CODNER, Brickfield-hill.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851: "Tell Lea and Perrin that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL and other oilmen and merchants, London.

HOLMES' STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY, King-street East.—On SALE—
Cabin biscuit
Pilot biscuit
Ship biscuit
Fancy biscuit of all kinds
At the lowest price, and guaranteed the best quality.

HOLMES' STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY, King-street East.—On SALE—
Fine flour, equal to Gallego
Second ditto.
The above fresh ground, and at the market rates.

HOLMES' STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY, King-street East.—On SALE, BRAN, fresh ground from the best quality wheat, at market price.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS', COCOA, CHOCOLATE, MUSTARD, and CHICORY.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London, from their position as the largest manufacturers of the above articles in England, are enabled to supply the same on unequalled terms.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS' unrivalled HOMŒOPATHIC and SOLUBLE COCOAS, also their original SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, are expressly prepared, with peculiar care and experienced skill, to suit hot climates, and are warranted to stand the voyage and keep good for any reasonable length of time.

MUSTARD.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, prepare their Mustard from the choicest seed by a patent process, which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish.

Packed for exportation in bottles, tin canisters, and jars.

CHICORY.—Warranted genuine and of the finest quality, packed in 28-lb. and 56-lb. tin canisters. Sold by all the principal grocers.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Chocolate and Mustard Mills, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Taps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

O'DONNELL HITCHINS, and CO., in making the above announcement, beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of their numerous patrons and the public generally to the fact that their lease expiring on the 31st December, they have determined during the brief interval, commencing on MONDAY, the 14th instant, to submit without reserve the whole of their stock, consisting of £15,000 worth of the newest French and British manufactures, comprising Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Gloves, Sheetings, Calicoes, Shirts, Ties, and every other article in general drapery.

To facilitate the above arrangement, the premises will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, for the purpose of preparing and remarking the stock. The doors will be OPEN on the following MONDAY at half-past 9 o'clock.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., flatter themselves that, having made this announcement, it will be unnecessary to further direct the attention of the public to the value of their stock, or to the great sacrifice that must be made to effect within the above period an entire clearance.

Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS
OF
THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
THANKS TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to return thanks to the public in general for their unlimited confidence in the notice of their

GREAT CLEARING-OFF SALE,

which has been going on for the last three weeks with unabated vigour, and they are now determined, during

THE FIRST AND ONLY GENERAL PUBLIC SALE
ever held by them in
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS,

to further reduce the prices of their stock, and to bring forward a variety of goods not previously opened, fully resolved to

CLEAR OUT THE WHOLE STOCK
of
CHEAP DRAPERY

before removal to their new premises, now being fitted up in

GEORGE-STREET, next the POST OFFICE.

N.B. On SATURDAY, the 22nd October, the premises will be closed, for a re-marking of the goods.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.—MORRIS JACOBS and CO. begs to inform the public that, having a large Stock remaining on hand, he will continue the SALE for ONE WEEK MORE.

☞ Most positively close on SATURDAY, November 26th instant.
☞ A still further Reduction in price.
☞ No money refused during THIS WEEK.
☞ Be in time, this is positively the last week.
☞ Note the address—
☞ MORRIS JACOBS and CO.,
☞ 88, King-street.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—Important Announcement.—WILLIAM PRICE begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, both town and country, that in order to keep pace with the daily increasing mania of

SELLING OFF,

he is now submitting a large selection of new, choice, and seasonable goods, consisting of

Silks	Ribbons
Shawls	Hosiery
Mantles	Bonnets
Dresses	Steel and
Prints	Horsehair petticoats.

The whole of which are being offered at such prices as MUST convince the most sceptical that this is really a

BONA FIDE SALE

of cheap and useful drapery.

La Ville de Paris, 342, George-street.

THE GREAT SALE of Cheap DRAPERY, THIS DAY, at "La Ville de Paris," George-street.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.—
Organdie muslins, fast colours, 4½d., worth 7½d.
French cambric muslins, 5¾d., worth 1s.
French muslins, three flounces, 5s. 11d.
Real French delaines, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
French bareges, 4½d., best ditto, 6½d.
Hoyle's prints, 8 yards wide, worth 2s. 11d.
French silk tissue bareges, 8½d., worth 1s. 6d.
The sicilian robe, 4s. 6d., usual price 12s. 6d.
Flounced balzorines, 8s. 9d., worth 15s. 6d.
Norwich three-flounced robes, 8s. 9d., worth 12s. 6d.
Plain and glace silks, 2s. 9d., usual price 4s. 6d.
Checked silks, wide width, 2s. 9d., worth 5s. 6d.
Black glace silk, wide, worth 2s. 11d.
China mantle silks, 1s 4½d., usual price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto checked, 1s. 9d, usual price 3s. 6d.
White longcloth, 24 yards, 4s. 11d.
Best brilliant prints, 6½d., worth 9½d.
Straw bonnets, new shape, 6½d.
Brown hats, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 9d.
Glazed linings, 2¾d., worth 4d.
Men's good white shirts, 2s. 11d.
Men's twilled shirts, lined backs, 2s. 2d.
Silk fringes, 36 yards for 1s. 9d.
The new silk tissue scarfs, 8s. 9d.
Silk scarf shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
China matting, yard wide, 9½d.
Kidderminster carpets, yard wide, 1s. 9d.

J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panamas, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

MOSQUITO NETS, extra fine, 144 inches wide, just opened. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

JAMES VICKERY begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public at large that, in order to meet the times, he has made a very considerable reduction in the cash price of almost every article in his establishment. Heads of families, and all purchasers of boots and shoes, will do well to give a call and inspect the stock, nearly the whole of which are recent importations, and exactly suited to the season. The following is a list of a few of the prices, but every other article not named in the list will be sold equally cheap—

Gents' patent dress wellingtons, from 18s.
Ditto ditto short ditto, ditto 15s.
Ditto ditto dress elastic side boots, ditto 12s. 6d.
Ditto drab cloth ditto ditto, ditto 14s.
Ditto calf elastic side ditto, ditto 12s. 6d.
Ditto patent dress button shoes, ditto 9s. 6d.
Ditto calf wellingtons, ditto 10s. 6d.
Ditto goatskin wellingtons, warranted, for tender feet and corns, best quality, only (honestly worth 30s. per pair), 14s.
Men's strong watertights, from 9s. 7d.
Ditto ditto nailed lace boots, ditto 6s.
Ditto army lace ditto, ditto 6s.
Ditto calf bluchers, ditto, 6s. 6d.
Ditto oxford shoes, ditto 7s.
Women's black cashmere boots, ditto 4s.
Ditto coloured ditto, ditto 5s.
Ditto cloth boots, double soles, ditto 5s. 6d.
Ditto coloured cork boots, elastic sides, ditto 6s. 6d.
Ditto black kid shoes, ditto 4s. 6d.
Ditto patent shoes, ditto 3s.
Ditto coloured kid boots, ditto 7s.
Ditto leather boots, ditto 5s. 6d.
Ditto kid boots, elastic sides, ditto 7s. 6d.
Youths' and boys' oxford shoes, ditto 3s.
Boys' calf bluchers, ditto 4s. 6d.
Youths' pegged bluchers, ditto 5s.
Children's black coloured shoes, ditto 1s.
Ditto patent shoes, 2 to 5, ditto 1s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, 6 to 9, ditto 2s.
Ditto ditto, 10 to 13, ditto 2s. 6d.
⁂ Note the address.

JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

SUMMER HATS, ex British Merchant, in Drab Beavers, Shells, Mohairs, and Palm-leaves. At B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—The undersigned has just received, ex late arrivals, a first-rate assortment of fancy goods; and also having had advice of fresh goods, ex Duncan Dunbar and Walter Hood, he has determined to sell at such a price as will enable persons to purchase articles at a moderate figure:—

A large assortment of leather bags
A large assortment of wax dolls
A large assortment of work boxes
A large assortment of ladies' dressing cases
A large assortment of gentlemen's dressing cases
A large assortment of bagatelle boards
A large assortment of box toys
A large assortment of head dresses
A large assortment of stationery cases
A large assortment of letter boxes
A large assortment of envelope cases
A large assortment of toilet bottles
A large assortment of writing desks
A large assortment of exhibition dolls
A large assortment of wax cupids
A large assortment of school satchels
A large assortment of glass vases
A large assortment of handsomely dressed dolls
A large assortment of chessmen
A large assortment of fans
A large assortment of ladies' card cases
A large assortment of nick nacks.

G. J. CROUCH, importer, 542, George-street, Sydney.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Union Cases, London Portrait Saloon, 230, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS, per Mail Steamer.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., have received, ex Malta, their usual monthly supply of new goods, consisting of

SILVER PLATE,

Tea and coffee services
Fruit stands, artistic designs
Salvers, from £8 to £110
Inkstands, various and elegant designs
Sets dessert knives and forks
Silver-mounted glass, and all silver, claret jugs
Card and bread baskets
Communion services
Pocket ditto
Christening presents, in great variety
A large assortment of race and regatta cups, with appropriate designs.

JEWELLERY,

Brooches, bracelets, and necklets, set with gems, stones, &c., and others less costly, of the richest and most fashionable designs
Ladies' rings, in diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal stones
Fine gold neck chains
Mordan's gold-mounted scent bottles
Ditto gold pen and pencil cases
Ditto guinea gold pens
Gold thimbles
Gentlemen's single stone diamond rings, diamond and other studs, sleeve links, new pattern albert chains, &c.

WATCHES.

F. B. and Co. beg to call particular attention to a very superior watch, with all the latest improvements for marking accurately seconds of time for racing, &c.
Gold presentation watches
James M'Cabe's gold hunting watches, with his written guarantee
Ladies' gold hunting and open-faced, richly engraved cases
Silver hunting lever watches, faithfully finished, some with stops.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., watchmakers and opticians, 354, George-street.

GREATER BARGAINS than ever at MITCHELL and CO.'S, Jewellers, 247, Pitt-street, where the whole stock of Watches, Jewellery, Electro-plated Ware, &c, is now fast clearing out at a still greater reduction.

READ the following Prices at MITCHELL'S, Pitt-st., where everything is Selling Off, regardless of cost.

SILVER Double-case WATCHES, warranted, £2 each, at MITCHELL and CO.'S, Jewellers, Pitt street.

GOLD WATCHES, warranted for correct time-keeping, £3 15s. each, at MITCHELL'S, Pitt-street.

PEOPLE about to Marry—Purchase a Wedding Ring and Keeper at MITCHELL'S, Pitt-st., only 12s. 6d.

GOLD Watch Keys, Lockets, Shirt Studs, Silver Chains, and Scent Bottles, 5s. 6d. each, at 247, Pitt-street.

GOLD MINIATURE BROOCHES, Chains, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., at half-price, at MITCHELL'S, Pitt-st.

COME and SEE how Electro-plated Articles are being sold at sacrificing prices. MITCHELL and Co., Pitt-st.

ELECTRO-PLATED Seven-glass CRUETS, 12s. 6d. each, at MITCHELL and CO.'S, Jewellers, 247, Pitt-st.

FIRST-RATE Plated CANDLESTICKS, 10s. 6d. the pair, at MITCHELL'S, 247, Pitt-st., next the Theatre.

SPOONS and FORKS of every sort, at half the manufacturing prices. MITCHELL and CO., Pitt-street.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and Electro-plated Ware are now SELLING OFF at MITCHELL and CO.'S, Jewellers, 247, Pitt-street, quite regardless of cost, in consequence of the expiration of lease and retiring from business.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Lochiel, Sugar Candy (pink and white), in small packages, suitable for the trade. J. CALDWELL, wholesale grocer, 276½ and 278, Pitt-st.

NOW LANDING.—Batty's Bottled Fruits
Batty's pint pickles
Colman's mustard, in bottles, lb. and ½ lbs.
Ditto ditto, tins
Ditto starch
1 lb. jams.

J. CALDWELL, wholesale grocer, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.—Barrett's anchor brand, half-tierces
Ditto lion ditto, ditto.

J. CALDWELL, wholesale grocer, 276½ and 278, Pitt-st.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—J. and W. Macarthur's Muscat, Red and White Wines. No. 15, Bridge-street. R. HUTCHINSON, sole agent.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE. "Macarthur." AUSTRALIAN WINE, red or white, "Lindeman's."

AUSTRALIAN WINE, the pure juice of the grape.

B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

LIQUEURS.—Curaçao, Maraschino, Anisette &c., for SALE. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

SUMMER WINES for SALE.—Champagne, Sauterne, Hock, Claret. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

SUPERIOR French BOOTS and SHOES for SALE. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., importers, 205, George-street.

CLOUZEAU'S No. 6, and United Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY, for SALE. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

FRENCH FELT HATS for SALE. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., importers, 205, George-street North.

PATENT TOBACCO POUCHES, small sizes, just received. E. T. PENFOLD, importer, 462, George-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, Chemicals, Cases, &c., on SALE by THOMAS PALMER, 7, Bridge-st.

ON SALE, by THOMAS PALMER, 7, Bridge-street, ex late arrivals:—Gold, gold plated, gilt and black Brooches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Studs, &c.; Shell and Bead Head Dresses, Collars, and Bracelets (a great novelty), Toy Watches, Penknives, and every description of Jewellery and Fancy Goods. Country orders promptly executed.

LIME JUICE, IN JARS
Preserved potatoes
Ditto meats, in 6-lb. tins
Ditto soups and milk
Pickled mangoes, in kegs
Raspberry syrup and vinegar
Fine York hams
Ditto Cumberland bacon
Ditto Cheshire cheese
German sausages
Preserved ginger and chow chow
Price and Co.'s fancy soaps.

S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

THE FINEST TEAS and COFFEES are only to be obtained at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-st.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
American hoisting machine, for stores
Patent winnowing machine
Hay cutters, for hand or horse power
Douglass' iron pumps
Thermometer churns
Patent mortising machines
Meat cutters and stuffers
Cane and wood seat chairs
30-hour and 8-day clocks
Platform weighing machines
Counter scales
Doors and sashes.

MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ex late arrivals.—
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum
Key-brand Geneva
Loundes' old tom
Assorted jujubes
Fine Jamaica ginger
Bacon, hams
Galvanized iron buckets.

J. B. RUNDLE, 423, George-street.

BOLTS and NUTS, all sizes; Iron Shanks and Nuts, screwed and finished, ready for welding, ¼, ⅜, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch. JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.—
Baltimore wood seat
Baltimore cane seat half-arm
Oak office cane seat
Office round back wood seat
Cane back and seat rockers
Nursing chairs, cane back and seat
Children's high and low chairs
Brooms, tubs, and buckets
Clocks, in great variety
Iron bedsteads, Europe rope
Hoop iron, white lead
Cooking stoves, register ditto
Paperhangings, &c., &c.

ON SALE at S. HEBBLEWHITE'S, 292, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE
Bar, sheet, and hoop iron, assorted
Cast, shear, blister, and spring steel
Sheet zinc
Tin plates
Fencing wire
Smiths' bellows and anvils
Axle arms and boxes
Holloware and tinware
Nails of all descriptions
Colza oil
Black oil
Raw and boiled linseed oil.
White lead
Paints, turps, &c.

ASHDOWN and CO.
George and King streets.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner George and Market streets—

Woolbagging	Hoop iron
Sacks	Black paint
Woolpacks	White lead, No. 1 and 2
Twine	White lead, best, 1 cwt. kegs
Sheepshears	Raw oil, drums and casks
Rock salt	Boiled oil, ditto ditto
Liverpool salt	Turpentine
Dray covers, 18 x 22	Sheet lead, 1 to 6 lbs.
Osnaburg	Lead pipe, ½ to ¼ inch
Canvas, 1 to 4	Day and Martin's blacking
5-4 prints	Soda crystals
Worsted frocks	Bath bricks
Frost's spunyarn	Frost's rope and ratline.

D. COOPER and CO.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Surgical Instrument Maker and Cutler, most respectfully informs the medical profession, country druggists, and the public, that he will shortly be in a position to supply them with every description of surgical instruments, trusses, bandages, tooth instruments, enema, &c., of the best quality, and at moderate charges.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Working Cutler, respectfully informs his friends and the public that his stock of colonial and Sheffield made cutlery, consisting of Rodgers, Mechi, and Mappin's razors. Rogers' best ivory table, bread, and carving knives; round of beef and French cook's knives; best pen-knives; roller and fluted table steels, are now on view. Cutler's Hall, near the Post Office, Sydney.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has now ON SALE Joseph Rodgers and Son's best CUTLERY, consisting of razors, scissors, and pocket-knives, fleams; 1, 2, 3, 4 blade pen-knives. Cutlers' Hall, near the Post Office, Sydney.

TO OWNERS of STOCK.—HORSE CLAMS and Irons, Spaying Knives and Needles, Castrating Knives, Fleams and Lancets, Horse and Clipping Scissors, best Butchers' Knives and Steels, always on hand or made to order. J. GILLAM, cutler, near the Post Office, Sydney.

GREAT FURNITURE SALE.—LAST WEEK.—W. DEAN begs to inform the public that there remains on hand a great variety of Furniture, Bedding, &c., &c., which will be sold privately this week, at very low prices. An early call will ensure a good choice.

☞ Mark the address,—DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—These justly far-famed lamps, which not only fill the room with a rich soft light, but form a very handsome ornament, are now on view at the showrooms of the undersigned, in every conceivable design.

Many of these, viewed as works of art, are worthy the inspection of connoisseurs; the beauty of the painting on some of the vases, and the groups of fine bronze castings are especially worthy of notice.

The price of these lamps vary from fifteen shillings to ten guineas each.—IREDALE and CO., George-street.

CHANDELIERS and Brackets for moderator lamps.—IREDALE and CO. have just opened an assortment of very handsome bronze chandeliers and brackets for moderator lamps; the brackets are especially suitable for the ball-room, hall, and staircase.—IREDALE and CO., George-street.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Moorwood and Co.'s galvanised iron, slightly stained, made into roofing by Adams' new machine, 35s. per square.

Best black iron, 25s. per square.

Tanks for saving rain water pure as silver (pronounced by the Faculty), various sizes, on hand.

J. I. ADAMS' Works, 92 and 94, South Head Road.

SAWN BILLET WOOD, in one foot lengths, 15s. per ton, delivered. Orders sent to Mr. CUBITT, news agent, Hunter-street, will be attended to.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ASH OARS and PADDLES, first quality, at New Sheds, in old yard, 24, Sussex-street. T. DAY, jun.

SLATES, 100,000, cheap; plaster; Roman and Portland cement. City Plaster and Cement Store.

FLAGGING; Marble, Swiss and American; Oven Tiles, Fire Bricks—cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

YORK and CUMBERLAND HAMS, at WILLIAM DOUGLASS', 651 and 653, George-st.

BROUGHAM CARRIAGE.—For SALE, an elegant London-built Brougham Carriage, in excellent condition, at an extremely moderate price. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Margaret-street.

DOGCARTS, Dogcarts.—Dogcarts, of the best style, 20s. per day; very quiet horses, to suit private families. E. H. FLATMAN'S Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets. N.B.—A large Family Carriage for hire; terms very moderate.

FOR SALE, Two very handsome American BUGGIES, just landed; one is double seated, and the other single-seated, with hoods, &c.; complete. They are very light, remarkably strong, and for country travelling are not to be equalled by any other vehicles that are built. C. MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a light-driving PHAETON, with pole and shafts complete, suitable for either one or two horses. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUELS, 181, Pitt-street North.

TWO SHILLINGS ALLOWED per LOAD, or one shilling the half-load, for all FUEL delivered within the city, cash on delivery. WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

The public of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the proprietor of the above establishment, having an abundant supply of the best description of Fuel, is prepared to deliver the same on the following reasonable terms:—

£1	16s.	per ton, A. A. Co.'s coals
1	12	ditto, unscreened
1	8	ditto, very good
1	6	ditto, steam or manufacturing
0	19	ditto, large blacksmiths'
1	0	per load, bakers' billet wood
1	0	ditto, ironbark billets, junks, or chopped.

To prevent any mistake being made by the men in the yard, the coals are put in bags, and are not allowed to be sent out until weighed on the weighbridge, and a ticket sent by the carter.

A large supply of breeze, coke, and charcoal constantly on hand, equally cheap. Orders by post promptly attended to.

PATENT CURRANT CLEANERS FOR SALE.—Made by Ransome and Sims of Ipswich, and just landing. These implements are strong, simple, and cheap. The fruit is thoroughly cleansed from all grit, sand, stalks, &c., and rendered quite fit for use. It also dresses sultanas remarkably well. No respectable grocery should be without one.

PATENT CHAFF CUTTERS.—Made by Ransome and Sims of Ipswich. The new pattern prize implements, with horse-powers and intermediate motions, very complete.

PATENT CHAFF CUTTERS, for hand power, made by the same parties, of many sizes.

PATENT PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES, made by Ransome and Sims, expressly for use in this colony; strong, durable, very simple, and at moderate prices.

PATENT STEEL TOOTHED HORSE HAY RAKES, made by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, and in general use in most of our country districts.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, agents, 115, York-street.

SHEEP STATION FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have received instructions to sell one of the very best Salt Bush and Myall Sheep Stations on the Condamine River, Darling Downs, with 18,000 sheep, in full working order. This is a chance that very seldom offers. Terms easy, and price moderate. Printed particulars at our offices, 115, York-street.

FOR SALE, about 4000 Store Wethers, from 1½ to 5 years old, deliverable in the Burnett or Leichardt district. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

VILLA ALLOTMENTS For SALE, in sight of the Railway Terminus, at Penrith, in such lots as may be agreed upon. Apply to Mr. J. T. RYAN, Penrith.

BANKSTOWN, BOTANY, four miles from Sydney, the property of G. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.

A township, situated as above, with frontage to both sides of the main road to the "Sir Joseph Banks" Hotel, and adjoining the Botany Waterworks, has been surveyed and subdivided into allotments, which are now open for private SALE. The proprietor invites the attention of small farmers, market gardeners, and persons desirous of securing suburban residences, to this most eligible site.

The salubrity of the air, superiority of the soil, and convenient distance from Sydney (accessible by a good road) are sufficient recommendations to purchasers.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. GILBERT WRIGHT, solicitor, King-street, Sydney; or to EDWARD MYERS, 127, Castlereagh-street North.

FOR SALE, 1200 EWES, deliverable near Gayndah all December, commenced lambing on 1st Inst. Apply to Treasury-buildings, George-street. RAYMOND and CO. Sydney, 23rd November.

FORSALE, by private contract, a first-class STATION in the Darling Downs, with about 16,000 sheep. The country is well watered, and abounds with salt bush. For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE, cheap, in one or more lots, a PROPERTY of fifteen acres, with water frontage, divided into gardens and paddocks, on which are erected, separately, three faithfully-built stone Houses, with stables, &c., in a convenient and healthy situation, near Sydney. Splendid water view, neighbourhood first-rate. Address O., HERALD Office.

LAND, LAND, LAND.—A good opportunity for the working man to obtain a home allotment for SALE, cheap, at Cheltenham, adjoining the Burwood Railway Station, on easy terms; or the purchase money can be paid in labour—such as clearing, trenching, and fencing. Application to be made to WILLIAM LUCAS, Burwood; or to J. F. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LIQUEUR MANUFACTURERS, WINE GROWERS, and others.—For SALE, an Invoice of Flavouring Oils and Tinctures, including ol. cassia, amygdal, tinct. japonica, tinct. vanille. Apply to Mr. FORREST, Sugar Company's Offices, 264, George-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-class Country HOTEL doing a first-rate business, in one of the most flourishing districts of the colony, within twenty-four hours' sail from Sydney. Present proprietors have made their fortunes, and are now retiring from business. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES! SLAUGHTERHOUSES!—ALLOTMENTS, 66 feet frontage to Duck Creek by 198 feet depth, near Mort's Stock Yards and the Parramatta Railway Station. Paddocks can be had in 100 or 200 acres each, with fresh water frontage. Apply to WILLIAM STONE, Parramatta Tollgate.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES! SLAUGHTERHOUSES!—LAND for SALE on Long Cove Creek, at Petersham, above and below the Viaduct, well adapted for slaughterhouses; abundance of water and paddocks close at hand, for the reception of fat stock. Every facility for sending the carcase to Sydney by Railway, adjoining the station. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, the unexpired LEASE, for one year, from 1st January, 1860, of the extensive premises known as Walker's Wharf, at present in the occupation of the undersigned. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a FIRST-CLASS MANSION and GROUNDS, situated in an elevated and healthy position, within easy walking distance of the centre of the city. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street. R. P. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.—FREEHOLD LANDS, to the first offer for cash—

George-street, Sydney, £50 per foot
Corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, double frontage, near Sydney Station, £12 per foot
Bourke-street, Surry Hills, 24 by 94, double frontage, £
Between Sydney and the University, main road frontage, £5 per foot
At Liverpool, £1 per foot
North Shore, with stream of water running through, £ per acre
3¾ acres Middle Harbour, near St. Leonard's, £50 the lot
Manly Beach, within a mile, with a fresh water stream, £10 per acre
Near Ashfield Station, 4s. per foot.

W. REDMAN, Criterion Chambers, King-street.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION for SALE—KEERA, in the Gwydir District, abundantly watered, will carry 30,000 sheep, but will be sold with only about 9300, as under:—

2300 mixed ewes, none more than full-mouthed
3200 four-tooth and maiden ewes
3000 hoggetts, ewes and wedders
710 weaned lambs
90 rams

9300 sheep.

About 2000 lambs given in
About 2000 ewes to lamb in March,
Delivery in January.
There are first-rate improvements on the station.
For particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

DARLING DOWNS STATIONS for SALE, with stock.

The well-known runs Retreat, Bourandoo, and Bondandilla, only 100 miles from Drayton, and adjoining Calandoon, Weranga, &c.
Never failing supply of water.
Would carry 20,000 sheep in all seasons.
Ample improvements
Delivery in January, 1860.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

SHEEP AND CATTLE for SALE.
Deliverable near Tenterfield:—
2600 ewes, 2 years and upwards, all full-mouthed and fine wooled sheep
800 wedders, 5 years, fit for market
25 fine-woolled rams, 4 years and upwards. Also,
2100 fat ewes
1000 store ewes, good mouths, aged
1000 mixed ewes, all ages.
Deliverable near Maryborough:—
1000 wedders, 3 years and upwards.
Deliverable near Ipswich:—
1000 cattle, mixed ages and sexes.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

SAXON MERINO RAMS.—To Breeders of Sheep.—Mr. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to DISPOSE OF, by private contract, Thirty Saxon-Merino Rams, just arrived from Hamburgh, per Grassbrook, selected from the celebrated flocks of Mr. Steiger, of Germany.

These animals are represented to be pure bred, and very much heavier in carcass than any that have hitherto been sent to the Australian colonies.

The flock from which these rams were selected the heavy fleeces last season—the ewes averaging 5¼ lbs. each, and the rams 7 lbs. each of clean washed wool, worth 2s. per lb.

They are now on view at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, where samples of last season's wool, belonging to each ram, may be seen, and full particulars ascertained upon application to Mr. C. MARTYN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Ship Builders.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

35 pieces large hardwood crooks and timbers (say knees, &c.) Terms, cash.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of heavy and light draught
Carriage, gig, and saddle horses
Three cases shaft and leading harness
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Chesnut Saddle Mare.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Dodds, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome chesnut mare, 5 years old, a perfect hackney, very quiet, and carries a lady.

To Harness-Makers and Others.
Shaft and Leading Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Brierley, Dean, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 24th, at 12 o'clock,

3 cases of shaft and leading harness.
No reserve.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important to Horse Breeders.

Imported Thoroughbred Stallions, ex British Merchant.
"Messenger."
"Pioneer."
"Baron."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, about the end of November (if not previously disposed of by private contract),
Three imported thoroughbred horses—
"MESSENGER" (bred by General Peel), winner of the Glasgow Stakes at Newmarket, 4 years old, dark chesnut, 16 hands high, of great power and sound constitution. Messenger, by Orlando out of Harry Scurry; Harry Scurry by Pantaloon out of Confession, by Emilius; Orlando by Touchstone out of Vulture.
"PIONEER" (bred by the Earl of Scarborough), own brother to Skirmisher, winner of the Great Northern handicap in 1857, 4 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, and very handsome. Pioneer, by Voltigeur out of Gardham; grand-dam by Langar. Voltigeur by Voltaire out of Martha Lynn.
"BARON," warranted untried, 2 years old, a rich chesnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, with immense power, by Weatherbit or Sir Peter Laurie out of Adelgund, by Bay Middleton. Adelgund is the dam of several winners, including Alcoran, who beat Stockwell (own brother Rataplan) and Glenluce, giving them 3 lbs.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

Bello Retiro Estate, Newtown.

R. P. RICHARDSON will sell, at the Bank Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, November, at 11 a.m.,
Lot 8 of section 2, 33 feet x 130 feet, in Lord-street.
Price, £20.

On THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock.
Patent Iron Bedsteads,
Patent Iron Cots.
For Positive Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
T over C—§1 to §6—6 cases containing
Iron half testers, 6 feet by 4 feet
Stumps, 6.6 by 4.6
Iron tent bedsteads, 6 6 by 4 feet
Four-post iron bedsteads, inside curtain rods, brass mounted, 6.6 by 3 feet
Four-post, ditto ditto, head and foot rails, 6.6 by 3 feet
Cots, 4 feet by 2 feet, and 2 feet 3 inches
A quantity of English and colonial made furniture, now on view at the Show Rooms of the Auctioneer, Wynyard-street.
Terms, cash.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock.
65 Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.
N.B.—A first-class investment in times like these, when there is plenty of money available, and a great dearth of profitable or paying investments—afloat for unreserved sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock,
65 shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.
Terms at sale.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.
For Imperative Sale.
Large quantity of very superior colonial-made Household Furniture.
N.B.—Out of time, and for Imperative Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of out of time goods, consisting of
Chests of drawers
Tables
Chairs, washstands
Wardrobes, towel-horses
Whatnots, occasional tables
Bookcases
And a variety of really useful colonial-made household furniture.
Terms at sale.

To Fishermen and others.
☞ On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock.
The Fishing Boat Amelia.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The first-class fishing boat Amelia, with all her spars, oars, two suits of sails, and gear complete, with kellick, and Manila line of 20 fathoms, breakers, fishing lines, hooks, tools, stores, tent, &c.
N.B.—Can be inspected daily at her moorings, off the Australian Subscription Boat Club Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
The Entire Cargo of the Test, just arrived from Sensanato, West Coast of South America.
Sugars
Coffee
Rice, and
Cigars.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 24th November.
To Grocers, Tobacconists, Merchants, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Test, comprising
1,716 bags white loaf sugar
132 ditto very superior soft white sugar
1,155 ditto yellow ditto
198 ditto coffee
165 ditto rice, superior quality
AR— 5,000 cigars
RB—18,000 ditto
RP— 6,000 ditto
KP— 4,000 ditto
Pesos—1,500 ditto.
Messrs. W. Dean and Co. have much pleasure in calling the attention of merchants grocers, shippers, tobacconists, and others, to their sale of the above cargo, it being the first direct importation of this class of produce from South America. The cargo is for the most part of superior quality, and the cigars especially are a very choice parcel. Samples will be on view prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Finest Java Coffee
Ditto Pearl Sago.
The Balance of the Cargo of the Monarch, from Batavia.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY, 24th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Monarch, from Batavia, viz.—
JC—165 bags finest Java coffee
C— 78 ditto ditto ditto
EMS—128 boxes finest pearl sago.
Without reserve, to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Shippers, and Storekeepers.
200 Boxes Eleme Raisins
100 ditto Cape ditto.
Just landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes Eleme raisins, just landed
100 ditto Cape ditto
100 half-boxes muscatel raisins
Terms at sale.

Sun-dried Loaf Sugar.
Now landing, ex Test.
To Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturers, Grocers, Confectioners, Shippers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Test,
20 tons superior sun-dried white loaf sugar.
The above sugar is of a superior description; it is very sweet, and particularly suitable for the manufacture of cordials, confectionary, &c.
Terms at sale.

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15 Tuns Black Oil.
For Sale by auction, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON.
To Oilmen, Painters, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 24th November, at quarter-past 2 o'clock prompt,
15 tuns black oil.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Doors and Windows.
Important Sale on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point.
THIS AFTERNOON.
Doors, Single and Double Moulded
Ditto, Raised Panel
Glazed Window Sashes.
Without reserve, to close shipments.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, the 24th November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Sundry parcels of doors and windows, without reserve, to close various shipments, comprising
Doors, double moulded, 1¾, 1½, 1¼, 1¼, 1½ inch, 3 x 7, 2·10 x 6·10, 2·8 x 6·8, 2·6 x 6·6
Ditto raised panel
Ditto single moulded
Windows, 1¼, 1½, 1½ inch, 9 x 12, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 10 x 15, 10 x 16, 11 x 15, 11 x 16, 11 x 17, 12 x 16, 12 x 18, &c.
Terms, at sale.

Prime Colonial Bacon.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY.
To Grocers and Provision Dealers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
52 sides prime colonial bacon.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex Lochiel.
New Summer Goods.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
FRIDAY, 25th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, FRIDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and twenty-two trunks boots and shoes as above, comprising,
Gents' calf wellingtons, bevil and square edges
Ditto ditto prince georges, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto memel top elastic side boots, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto kid ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto kid top elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto ditto oxonian elastic fronts
Ladies' coloured cachmere elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto plain fronts, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto, springs
Ditto black ditto, elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, plain fronts, springs
Ditto kip top patent front elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, springs
Youths' and boys' calf prince george's, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto elastic side boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals, 10-4
Ditto ditto patent calf elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, square edges
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Men's best calf bluchers, square edges, H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded ditto
Ditto kip bluchers, rough ditto, ditto
Women's black cachmere boots, to lace
Ditto patent and morocco slippers
Ditto margate and brussels
Girls' coloured cachmere boots, elastic sides and buttons. 2 13
Ditto black ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2-15
Ditto kid topped ditto, ditto ditto, 2-13
Ditto morocco mock balmorals, elastic sides, 2-13
Children's coloured morocco balmorals, 2-9
Ditto patent strap shoes, springs, 2-9
Ditto coloured ditto, ditto ditto, 2-9, &c., &c.
Leather at 1 o'clock.
Bathurst kip and sole leather
V.D.L. kangaroo skins.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lochiel, Hadden, master, from London.
15 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Lochiel, Hadden, master, from London; damaged by sea water,
C in diamond, P outside.
§ 22. 1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, bevel E.S. boots, calf goloshed, superior quality, slightly damaged
23. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, bevel E.S. boots, calf goloshed, slightly damaged
44. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, patent registered E.S. boots, slightly damaged
82. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, youths' registered E.S. patent goloshed, slightly damaged
84. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, boys' kid E.S. boots, patent goloshed, slightly damaged
86. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, youths' register E.S. calf goloshed boots, middling and bevels, much damaged
88. 1 ditto, ditto 36 pairs, boys' registered E.S. boots, calf goloshed, middling and bevels, slightly damaged
90-91. 2 pairs, each containing 36 pairs, boys' E.S. calf goloshed boots, middling and bevels, slightly damaged
109. 1 ditto, containing 50 pairs, men's calf bluchers, sprigged, slightly damaged
130. 1 ditto, ditto 50 pairs, youths' bluchers, nailed, much damaged
131. 1 ditto, ditto 50 pairs ditto ditto, sprigged, much damaged
232. 1 ditto, ditto 6 dozen, ladies' coloured cashmere lace boots, patent calf circulars, slightly damaged
242. 1 ditto, ditto 4 dozen kid E.S. boots, patent calf circulars, 10-13
5 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 6-9
3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2-5
Slightly damaged.
254. 1 box, containing 3 dozen, childs' coloured morocco boots, toe-capped, 0-5
3 dozen ditto ditto, balmorals, 0-5
3 ditto ditto ditto, French lasting, 0-5
3 ditto ditto ditto, patent goat balmorals, 0-5
4 ditto ditto ditto, straps, 0-5
3 ditto ditto ditto, moire antique, 0-5
Slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 24th November.
To Gig and Coach Builders.
30 Pair Lancewood and Ash Shafts.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 pairs lancewood and ash shafts.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
At Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street.
To Shippers to England, Timber Dealers, Parties Fencing, and others.
The Cargo of the Traveller, from Brisbane Water.
3130 Treenails
452 Posts and Rails.
At half-past 2 o'clock.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
3130 treenails
452 posts and rails.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
400 pieces assorted paper hangings
Men's and youth's blucher boots
Children's leather and lace boots
Girls' cloth, lace, and button ditto
Girls' straps, patent and leather
Women's cashmere boots
Children's cashmere button boots
Girls' button boots, best quality
Trousers, coats, leggings
Waistcoats, shirts, men's hose
Quarter-cask Champion's vinegar
Terms, cash.

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87 Packages of Useful Drapery Goods, Slops, Millinery, &c.
Now Landing from the Lochiel and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen.
Drapers
Outfitters
Milliners
Slopsellers, and others.
THIS DAY and TO-MORROW,
24th and 25th November,
Commencing the Sale each day punctually at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
87 packages of seasonable drapery goods, millinery, slops, &c., now landing ex Lochiel and other late arrivals.
Terms liberal, at sale.

China Goods, consisting of Pongees, Grass Cloths, Silks, Matting, Ivoryware, Fancy Articles, &c.
Just Landed from the Clara Novello, from Macao.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Mercers, Storekeepers, Carpet Men, Fancy Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The shipment of silks, matting, &c., just landed, ex Clara Novello, consisting of
50 rolls 4-4 white matting
75 ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
75 ditto 6-4 ditto ditto
50 ditto 4-4 coloured ditto
75 ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
75 ditto 6-4 ditto ditto
White figured pongees
Ditto plain ditto
Crimson figured ditto
Ditto plain ditto
Self-coloured ditto
Tussure cloths
Nankeens
Grasscloths
Washing silks
Crimson silk damasks
Ivory paper cutters
Sandal wood ditto
Tortoiseshell ditto
Japanned waiters
Chop sticks
Ivory counters
Draft boards
Chessmen
Feather dusters, &c., &c.
Terms:
Under £50, cash;
Under £100, 3 months
Over £200, 3 and 4 months
Over £500, 3, 4, and 5 months,
Approved bills.

MR. H. VAUGHAN is instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. John Coyne, situated opposite the Supreme Court, Darlinghurst,
A quantity of household furniture.

In the Estate of Messrs. Joseph Simmons and Son.
Permanent City Property, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.
For Absolute Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 1st December next, at 11 o'clock,
Two handsome, substantial, and convenient houses, immediately adjoining the Boomerang Hotel, in Riley-street.
Each house contains on the ground floor an entrance hall, front and back parlour, and a kitchen.
On the first floor a drawing-room in front, opening by means of French windows on to a neat iron balcony. On this floor are two good bedrooms.
On the second floor are two convenient attic rooms.
The buildings are of stone, with slated roofs; the fronts of cut stone. At the rear of each is an enclosed yard and out-offices; water laid on; a reserved gateway to allow of an entrance to the rear of the premises from the street.
These houses were built by Mr. Crawford about seven years since, and are now in excellent repair.
They will be sold in one lot, and without reserve.
The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Farms at Parramatta South.
Denham Farm, 121 acres 6 roods 14 perches
Denham Court, 114 acres 3 roods 17 perches
Richmond Grove or Bowman's Farm, 140 acres 2 roods 14 perches.
Bounded on the north by Parramatta South (the racecourse lately divided and sold in allotments by W. H. Ken, Esq.), and extending from the boundary line of the old town across Beckett's Creek, to the railway line at Liverpool, which forms the eastern boundary; then on the south by small farms on the west by the road known as Kenyon's or Bowman's Road; and on the north by a Government paddock.
⁂ Much indigenous timber is on this estate, which is very valuable for the supply of the town for burning bricks, or might be easily sent per rail to Sydney.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD beg to announce that they have received instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at the City Mart, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
To close a trust account,
The above valuable estates, which will be sold in three lots, with the improvements thereon, situated as above described, on the south side of Parramatta, near the railway station. The whole is fenced in and subdivided; about sixty acres have been cultivated, producing wheat and barley.
On Denham Court Farm are some brick and other buildings, part of which have been used as a boiling-down establishment by Mr. Edrop.
The immediate proximity of a large town, from which abundance of manure may be obtained, and labour had cheaper than in most other towns, together with the quick and easy conveyance by rail of all kinds of orchard, dairy, or farm produce, renders this locality in the highest degree desirable for all persons willing and able to follow such profitable and healthy pursuits. Milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, &c., &c., might be sent to Sydney six times a day, in all weathers, and arrive at their destination as fresh as when they left the farm.
Title—a grant from the Crown.
Plan at the Mart.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Beautiful Suburban Farm at Kiama.
In the district of Illawarra.
THURSDAY, 1st December.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, Sydney, on above day, at 11.
A valuable farm, near Kiama, containing thirty-six acres, distant about one and a-half mile from the town of Kiama, and is bounded on the west and north by the farms of Messrs. O'Regan and Armstrong, on the east by the Kiama and Bong Bong Road, and the farms of Messrs. Sharp and Emery. This lot commands a most splendid view of the exquisite land scenery in the neighbourhood, with charming glimpses of the ocean, and all the numerous bays from Jervis Bay to Bulli.
The auctioneers think it quite unnecessary to call attention to the superior advantages of this very eligible neighbourhood. They can adduce no better proof of the estimation in which it is held than the fact that, at the Government land sale, allotments near the above farm sold at the rate of £27 per acre.
Title, good.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 25th November.
Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, Horns, Hair, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bales of wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Casks tallow
Paunches ditto
Horns, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Paunch Tallow, ex Raven.
FRIDAY, 25th November.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street, at 11 o'clock,
279 paunches of prime mutton tallow.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Butter, FRIDAY, 25th November.
Ex Mountain Maid.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
20 firkins of New Zealand butter.
Terms, cash.

Wool Press.
FRIDAY, 25th November.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock,
One wool press, in complete working order.
Terms, cash.

Black Oil.
FRIDAY, 25th November.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
10 tons of black oil.
A superior parcel.
Terms at sale.

To Tallow Chandlers and others.
Stools of Pewter Candle Moulds, Wires, Scrapers, Rods and Blocks.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
17 stools of pewter candle moulds, wires, scrapers, with rods and blocks for dips.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

BALMAIN REGATTA.
The Yacht SEA BELLE.
FRIDAY, November 25.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Wharf, foot of King-street, on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The yacht Sea Belle—Length overall, 18 feet; ditto of keel, 11 feet; breadth in midships, 6 feet; coppered and copper-fastened. Two suits of sails, the running and standing rigging are quite new.
The auctioneers in submitting the above smart little vessel to public competition, beg to remind those who may require such a craft, that the Sea Belle was built expressly to compete with other vessels of her class, and in most instances has been eminently successful—and has proved herself to be one of the fastest yachts in the waters of Port Jackson.
Terms, cash.

Auction Sale of Chandeliers.
To Gas Fitters, Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.
Hall Lamps
2 and 3 Light Chandeliers
Glass Brackets
Elegant Gas Chandelier, &c.
THIS DAY, Thursday, November 24th, 1859,
At eleven o'clock, punctually.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 24th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of chandeliers, comprising—
Hall lamps
2-light chandeliers
3 ditto ditto
Grass brackets
Elegant light artistic bronze water slide gas chandelier, with chains, pullies, &c., in imitation of green foliage and flowers, adapted for ball, concert, or large size show room
1 ditto ditto, similar to above, in dull and bright gold lacquered.
Now on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

Chimney Glasses.
Looking ditto.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW (Friday), November 25th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of glasses, viz.:
CHIMNEY.
17 x 10, 20 x 11, 18 x 11, 22 x 13, 24 x 15, 24 x 16, 28 x 16, to 83 x 22.
LOOKING GLASSES.
17 x 10, 13 x 9, 10 x 8, 13 x 9, &c.
Terms at Sale.

Damaged Chimney Glasses.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, November 25th, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Grassbrook, Brachors, master, from Hamburgh.
T § 101—1 chimney glass, 34 x 22
T 102—3 ditto ditto, 22 x 14, 21 x 13, 17 x 10
Damaged and broken.
Terms, cash.

Choice Collection of Engravings, in Frames and Glazed.
To Print-sellers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, November 25th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases of engravings, viz:—
Soldier's Dream, Angel's Whisper, Feeding the Horse, Halt, Christ Blessing Little Children, Queen's Departure from Kingston, Waterloo Peninsular Heroes, Diet of Spiers, Canterbury Pilgrims, Miraculous Draught of Fishes, Death of Ananias, Sixth Seal, Paul Preaching, Christ's Charge to Peter, Beautiful Gate, Elymas the Sorcerer, Going With and Against the Stream, Confidential, Sympathy, Naval Review at Spithead and Sea, Morning After Wreck, Holy Watchers, Lock, Corn Field, Destroying Angel, Scenes at Wirton, Orphans, Jack Ashore and Jack Afloat, Taking the Veil, Fall of Babylon, First Born, Age and Infancy, Cross Purposes, Wife's Appeal, Exhibition, Cricket Match, Archbishop Laud, Ferry Boat, Liberty of Conscience, Christianity, Last Supper, Magna Charta, Lord of the Manor, Duet, Lord Hardinge and Staff, Just Caught, Weighing of the Deer, Dying Camel, Fleet at Anchor, Albert's Harriers, Ascot Meet, Vine Hounds, Melton Meet, John Knox's Sacrament, Christ and Woman, Baptism of Covenanters, Preaching ditto, Battle of Drumclog, Blaydon Hunt, In For It, Departure of Israelites, Nelson prints, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above, at the Rooms, prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

City Property—Windmill-street
Allotment—Newtown.
For Sale, by Auction, MONDAY next, the 28th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A comfortable five-roomed house, front weatherboard and the back brick, with a large yard at the rear; situated in Windmill-street, immediately facing Macnamara's Wharf, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, North Shore, &c. Water on the premises, and now let as a shop to a respectable tenant.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Also,
An allotment of land situate at Newtown, being lot 3 of section 4, of the Bello Retiro Estate, having a frontage of 33 feet to Maria-street, by a depth of 119 feet. Many of the adjoining allotments have comfortable cottages erected thereon.
Title—First-rate.
Terms at sale.

To Insurance Companies, Engineers, Steam Companies, Ironmongers, and others.
Fire Engine, complete
Turning Lathe
Patent Smut Machine
Patent Feeders for steam boilers.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, the 29th November.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
One first class fire engine,
With 2 mall iron water tanks, on wheels
350 feet copper rivetted hose
21 ditto leather hose
18 ditto suction pipes,
And everything complete,
Three of Higginbotham and Grey's patent feeders for steam boilers
One 7-inch turning lathe, with 10 feet 6 inch bed and top driving gear
One improved patent smut machine.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—Further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneer.

Saddlery, Ironmongery
Iron Bedsteads, Kitchen Ranges
Papier-maché and Japanned Trays
Chandeliers, Decanters, &c.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Gasfitters, Glass Dealers, and others

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
53 cases of the above goods, consisting of
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles, Australian pattern
Stockmen's ditto, hogskin seats
Ladies' all-over hogskin side saddles, quilted safes and pockets, with leaping heads, &c.
London-made snaffle and weymouth bridles
Best London-made silver plated harness
Waggoners' and jockey whips
Gig whips
Cut Flemish tacks, ½-inch to 1½-inch
Sheffield-made hatchets
Percussion caps
Dowler's patent anti-corrosive inkstands
Magnum bonum pens, in ¼ dozen boxes
Best cast iron chamber grates
Kitchen ranges, with ovens, boilers, brass ventilators, &c., complete
Iron folding bedsteads
Toy and Sons' superior 4-post bedsteads japanned, cane, blue and dark green, 6 feet 4 x 6 feet 6
Jennings and Betteridge's papier-mache trays, in sets
Ditto sandwich trays, bread baskets, and knife trays
Japanned iron trays, in sets
Waiters, &c.
2 and 3 light best London-made hydraulic slide gas chandeliers, lacquered, gilt, and bronzed, with china vases, pendants, and ornaments
Cut crystal glass globe decanters, in sets, &c.
Terms at sale.

Brass Wove Wire.
Long Handled Shovels.
To Blindmakers, Wireworkers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases brass wove wire, 11, 13, and 16 mesh
25 dozen long handled shovels.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Cutlery, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
BO—1 case cutlery tools, &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Teas.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Isle of France, Rose, master, from Foo Choo.
To Grocers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2114 packages of congou teas, damaged by sea water, viz.,
912 chests, 969 half-chests, and 233 boxes.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
107 Trunks of Summer Goods, ex Lochiel and Thomas Campbell, from well-known makers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
107 trunks of seasonable boots and shoes.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. CROFTON MOLLOY will sell by public auction, at the Pawn Office, 92, Bathurst-street, on MONDAY, 28th of November,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified as under—
1859.
March 8—Silver watch and gold chain
Set of surveying instruments
15—Silk scarf, visite, and sundries
19—Lot of surgical instruments and carpet bag
23—Cloth overcoat
6 articles of silver
Silk shawl in box
25—Set of gold studs
30—Heavy gold ring
April 1—Gold watch, 36761
4—Silver lever watch, 19829
Gold albert chain
Visite and remnant of silk
Guitar in case
13—Gold albert chain
Rifle gun
Black satin dress and china crape shawl
16—Child's cloak in box
Heavy gold ring
20—Silver geneva watch and gold albert, 5651
23—Silver geneva watch, 16242
Gold brooch in case
Single barrel gun
May 1—Silver geneva watch, 7148
5—Merino dress
4 table cloths, sheets, and counterpane
9—Bundle of sundries
11—Case of surgical instruments
12—Silver watch, 9748
13—Gold nugget ring
14—Silver knife, fork, and spoon, in case
Gold guard chain
2 cloth coats
23—Gold geneva watch, 22428
30—Silk dress
Dress, shawl, and 2 skirts
Colt's revolver in case, complete
31—Suit of bed curtains
2 gold rings
June 4—Gentleman's dressing case
6—Silver geneva watch and gold chain, 9512
9—Silver lever watch, 437
13—2 curb chains
Silk dress
15—Silver hunting watch, 215
16—Silver watch, 2124
18—Bundle of sundries
Silver-mounted lady's dressing-case
Suit of merino curtains
Bundle of sundries
21—Heavy gold ring
22—Pair of men's boots
23—Gold ring
27—Gold brooch and 2 gold bracelets
Dress and mantle
Silver geneva watch, 5020
30—Remnant of cloth
July 2—Suit of bed curtains
4—Silk dress
Tweed dress piece
5—Remnant of cloth
7—Gold thimble in case
8—Telescope and eyeglass
Merino dress
Trousers and vest
Silver geneva watch, 7689
9—Gold ring
11—Silver geneva watch, 13000
Frock coat
2 shawls and boy's coat
2 dress pieces and diamond
16—2 cloth coats
Double barrel gun and pistol
Coat, trousers, and two vests
18—Double barrel gun
19—Boy's dress and mantle
24—Silver snuff box
Silver hunter watch, 1139
27—Silk dress
Frock coat
29—2 dress pieces, child's cloak, &c.
30—Gold geneva watch and chain, 3100
August 1—Child's cloak
6—Crape shawl
Black satin dress
Opera mantle and gold bracelet
9—Overcoat and cape.
Also, a large quantity of sundries, consisting of tools, boots, shoes, workboxes, &c., &c.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
2 first-class cobs, 4 years old and up to weight, from Shoalhaven, both broken to harness
30 horses of various descriptions
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Maitland Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A black horse, 6 years old, broken to saddle and light harness, very quiet
Bay horse, an excellent saddle horse
Chesnut cob, ditto ditto.

Two Choice Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Two choice horses, the property of a gentleman residing near Windsor.
A very handsome black gelding, seven years, 15¼ hands, broken to saddle and harness, carries a lady, good tempered, and can be strongly recommended.
Well-bred stylish grey gelding, six years, 15½ hands, broken to saddle, quiet, steady, and without vice.
The owner parts with these horses having no use for them; he says that nothing so good has been offered in Sydney, and confidently recommends them to persons requiring really first-class horses.

Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte
China, Glass, and Plated Ware, and
Various other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Rev. M. R. Cohen, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his Residence, 467, Pitt-street South, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture, consisting of
Handsome walnutwood drawing suit, covered in tabaret
Loo table, cheffonier
Inlaid japanese table, what-not
Brilliant-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte
Music stool, lustres and alabaster ornaments
Brussels carpets and rugs, fenders and firearms
Dining table, hair-seated chairs
Hair-seated sofa, library table, easy chair (covered in morocco)
Window poles and hangings
China, glass, and plated ware
Hat and umbrella stand, hall clock, table
Iron bedsteads, hair mattrasses and bedding
Marble slab and other washstands
Wardrobes, dressing tables and glasses
Towel horses, boot rack, cane-seated chairs
Large patent shower bath, bedsteps
Sundry books and book shelving
Patent American cooking stove, kitchen furniture and utensils, and other effects.
☞ May be viewed the day preceding the sale.
Terms, cash.

Shop Goods, Counter, Cedar Shelving, Books, Furniture and sundries.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 215, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street
Without reserve,
The stock of the shop, consisting of groceries, about 250 new books, combs, scissors, show glasses, glass case, scales and weights, counter, cedar shelving, and various other sundries; also, the furniture.

On FRIDAY, 25th instant.
At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., Circular Quay.
A Clearing-out Sale previous to Removal.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of merchandise, to be cleared off in consequence of their immediate removal,
17 casks soda crystals
5 hogsheads Fettercairn's whiskey
An assortment of earthenware
Office fittings
Doors
Piano cases
Casks
Packing cases
And a great variety of sundries.
☞ Must all be cleared by Monday noon.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY (Thursday), 24th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
404 bales wool
50 casks tallow
5207 sheepskins
141 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 24th NOVEMBER.
For SALE, by public auction, on the ground, adjoining the Exchange, at 11 o'clock,
THE COWPER PARSONAGE,
as it now stands.
MORT and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.
TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
COWPER PARSONAGE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th November,
The whole of the materials comprised in the building known as the Cowper Parsonage, ADJOINING THE EXCHANGE.
Terms at sale.

Prime Fat Sheep.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Parramatta Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1200 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
☞ These sheep are direct from the station, and are for positive sale.
☞ Notice.—The above flock was accidently advertised yesterday for this day instead of Friday.

Prime Fat Beef.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received instructions from E. J. Blaxland, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the H R. N. S. N. Co.'s Union Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
60 quarters prime fat beef, in lots.

Road Branch,
Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 8th November, 1859.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, on the undermentioned days, will be Sold by Public Auction the TOLLS and DUES to be taken at the following places—
30th instant,
GROSE FARM TOLL-GATE, at the Colonial Treasury, Sydney.
28th instant,
MORPETH, CAMPBELL'S HILL, and BLACK CREEK TOLL-GATES, at the Police Office, East Maitland.
1st December,
LANSDOWNE BRIDGE and CAIRNE'S HILL TOLL-GATES, at the Police Office, Liverpool.
2nd December,
BECKETT'S BRIDGE, PITT ROW, and HEBERSHAM TOLL-GATES, at the Police Office, Parramatta.
5th December,
SEVENTEEN-MILE HOLLOW and BROUGHTON'S WATERHOLE TOLL-GATES, at the Police Office, Penrith.
For Twelve Months, from the 1st day of January next to the 31st day of December, 1860.
A bond, in double the amount of rent, will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagements, together with two responsible sureties.
A warrant of attorney will also be required. Further information may be obtained upon application at the Department of Internal Communication, or at the above-named places.
B. H. MARTINDALE.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. G. and E. Rouse to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 24th November, at 12 o'clock,
155 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers, &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Laycock to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Without reserve.

Parramatta Market.
FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, at the Police Office, Parramatta,
A lease for twelve months, from the 1st day of January next, to the 31st December, 1860, of the tolls and dues arising from the above market.
A bond in double the amount of rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagement, together with two responsible sureties.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, THIS DAY, 24th November instant, by JAMES T. RYAN, at the Railway Station, at Penrith,
The following blocks of valuable land, situate at St. Mary's, South Creek, fronting the Western Road and O'Connell-street, near the railway station at St. Mary's, viz.,
Lot 19. As per Reuss and Browne's plan of that township, containing 13 acres 1 rood.
Lot 20. On same plan, containing 13 acres 2 roods.
Lot 16. Ditto, ditto 41 acres 1 rood.
Lot 17. Ditto, ditto 38 acres 1 rood.
Lot 21. Ditto, ditto 42 acres.
Particulars can be obtained from G. T. CLARKE, Esq., Penrith.

Important Sale of Land, in the extension of the town of Penrith, to the eastward.
On THURSDAY, the 24th of November instant.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from P. G. King, Esq., to submit for sale, by public auction, THIS DAY, the 24th November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on the ground,
Forty allotments of land, contiguous to the line of railway, containing two roods each, with a depth of 66 feet frontage. They are most eligibly situated for building purposes, in erecting shops, places of business, and dwellings for the requirements of the people. As there can be no doubt that business will increase in this locality, as the facilities of the railway, which comes into operation in a short time, will tend to improve it.
Terms—20 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the residue within two months from the day of sale. Title unexceptionable.
A large plan of the land to be seen at the office of the auctioneer, Penrith.

Camden.
One of the best Business Premises in Camden for Sale.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Brennan to sell by public auction, on the premises, at Camden, on SATURDAY, December 2nd,
One acre of land, situated in the most central part of the main street, with a frontage to Mitchell-street; the whole is fenced in. Upon the allotment there is erected a three-roomed cottage, with a verandah in front, kitchen, two-stall stable, with pig yards, boiler, closets, &c.; a neat kitchen garden, with many other improvements. The above is at present let to Mr. Cornwall, and used as a butcher's shop.
Terms, 25 per cent. upon the fall of the hammer, 25 per cent upon the completion of the deed, and the remaining 50 per cent. to remain secured upon the property, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
Title unquestionable.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN IN CRIMINAL CASES.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, September 7.*)

The reprieve of a criminal awaiting his execution is so common an occurrence in these days, that few care to inquire into the precise nature of the machinery which confers the boon. In ordinary cases, such a course is the natural consequence of the evidence adduced at the trial, or of the recommendation of the jury, or of the leaning of the Judge; or if it even happen to result from none of these, its exercise is taken as a matter of course, and as emanating from a discretion which no one ever calls in question. Nobody ever dreams of comparing the course of clemency with the moral of the verdict, or of suggesting that the prisoner has been tried by a tribunal which overrides both jury and judge of assize, or that the mercy which dictates a respite is a logical denial of the justice of the verdict. The right to spare life is recognised to be vested in the Crown and its advisers, and there is not probably a case recorded, till within a few days back, in which the exercise of that right was the subject of animadversion. The case of Thomas Smethurst, in which this course of tacit acquiescence on the part of the public has been for the first time broken through, is so peculiar, and so utterly unlike any that has occurred before, that one cannot wonder at speculations on what will be the result of his reprieve; and hence it affords a good opportunity for considering what a reprieve really means, besides its immediate consequences to the person under sentence. Does it deal directly or indirectly with the trial or the verdict; or has it any logical application whatever to any step in the procedure except that to which it immediately refers?

It has been assumed that in crimes of more than ordinary atrocity the verdict of a jury ought not to be disturbed unless evidence is forthcoming in the prisoner's favour which was not, or for some reason could not, be adduced at the trial; and no doubt this is a good and wholesome rule to lay down in regulating the precise point at which the Crown chooses to interfere; but all the world knows that, even in cases which fall under it, the verdict never is disturbed. The only mode of procedure is by granting a pardon to the injured man. Were it otherwise—were it in the power of the Crown to disturb the verdict—a jurisdiction would have to be conceded to it equivalent to that of a Court of Cassation, and that is precisely what is attributed to it in Smethurst's case. The fact, however, is, that the new evidence supposed to have come to light under the hypothesis so stated is received by the Crown in reference only to the sentence, and not to the verdict; and for the same reason the sentence is often enough commuted where there is no such evidence forthcoming at all, as in the case of Celestina Sommers and others. Indeed, until the present juncture, few probably ever heard of fresh evidence being received to disturb a verdict, or for any other purpose than that for regulating the discretion in respect to the sentence vested in the Crown. Now, if this point be thoroughly understood—if the public can only divest itself of the notion that the Home-office at such times constitutes itself into a court of criminal appeal, calling witnesses and rehearing evidence for the purpose of testing the value of the verdict—the dilemma which the reprieve of Thomas Smethurst has raised will vanish into thin air. It is said that that reprieve was granted because the Home Secretary felt, after the examination of all sorts of evidence, scientific and otherwise, that he might not have committed the murder. But have we really authority for this? We know, it is true, that he did take the trouble to inform himself in the manner described, and we know of the reprieve; but the reasons which guided him, if not pure conjecture, are no more than inference. At present all that we know is that the Crown, being called upon to exercise its prerogative of mercy, did through its servant make itself master of the minutest bearing of this extraordinary case, with a view to the juster exercise of that prerogative, and with a view to discover if there were the smallest shadow of doubt which would justify the Royal conscience in—not disturbing the verdict—but in staying the shedding of blood. There is nothing strained in this view. The prerogative of the Crown deals with the sentence, not with the verdict. To administer it justly a perfect knowledge of each particular case is imperative. The evidence, therefore, is re-read, re-weighed, and carefully thought over; additional evidence is even called, and additional advise is requested, but this only to inform the Crown. In the case under discussion greater care was necessary because of the enormity of the crime. If a reprieve was granted it could only be granted on a doubt which went, or seemed as if it went, to the root of the crime. Indeed, it was a case in which mercy could not for a moment be thought of, unless the Royal mind and its advisers saw so much of doubt as would enable it, for its own satisfaction, to say, "There is doubt enough for me to spare his life."

These remarks are not intended to convey any conviction on our part upon the consequences of this reprieve one way or another; all that is contended is, that the dilemma which is supposed to be raised by it has no foundation in reason. The reprieve deals with the sentence. The evidence called at the Home-office could alone be received in relation to the sentence. The doubts instilled into the Home Secretary's mind, acting *pro hac vice* for the Royal mind, could have no application except on the duty it had to discharge, namely, whether it should spare life or not. All the evidence, moreover, could only be for the private satisfaction of the same; otherwise the Home-office has constituted itself a Court of Cassation, contrary to the laws of these realms.

On the other hand, if the converse of all this be the case—if it be true, that this convict is reprieved because the Crown thinks he did not commit the deed, and that the verdict is wrong—then the logical difficulty which has been alluded to before in these columns remains in full force. Thomas Smethurst is, in that case, a most injured man, and any reprieve which does not set him at large is mere mockery. But it is by no means certain that the Crown commits itself to so unqualified a position. Our readers may remember a report which was bruited about at the close of the trial, that a high authority had stated it to be a case for conviction, but not for the extreme penalty of the law. Whether there was any foundation for this report or not, we know not, but the idea conveyed is not incompatible with the distinction which has been suggested above between the reconsideration of the cause in reference to the sentence, and the same in reference to the verdict. It should be remembered that the Crown may spare life when it likes, and we know of no rule which binds it to give reasons for the act. It would be better to attribute to it an act of mistaken leniency, than one which strikes at the whole course of our criminal procedure throughout the land.

A Bit of Romance.—The St. Peter (Minn.) *Free Press*, of June 20th, contains the following:—A couple of Scotch damsels arrived at St. Paul last week from Scotland, en route for Lake Athabasca, in British America, 1700 miles north of St. Paul! They go to the Red River by Burbank's stages, and then embark on the Anson Northup. These "Scotch damsels" are sisters. They passed through Milwaukie some four weeks ago, on their way to their destination in the far north-west. One of the two has been engaged to a young gentleman in the employment of the British Fur Company. He is secretary or agent at the company's post on Lake Athabasca; and as he could not without losing his place go to Scotland to marry his lady love, she, like a true woman, resolved to come to America, and marry him. Having undertaken a journey of 5000 miles, accompanied only by her sister, on this errand of love, it is to be hoped that the bonnie Scotch lassie will obtain a husband worthy herself.

Lebanon.—Mulberry groves rise all around, springing from terraces worked for their reception over the mountain's face; and from out their sun-chequered shade, the eye, ranging out into a brilliant atmosphere, first rests on a mountain village—its flat-topped houses looking in the distance mere cubes of yellow stone—perched on a rounded point that peeps above the surrounding foliage; then, gazing yet beyond, catches grey distant ridges of the Lebanon. This is the world you are in; but far below lies another world. Wide, and yet wider, as you mount, the deep purple-blue expanse of sea spreads out beneath you—not the blue strip you look on from a beach, but a far-stretching sheet of deep yet brilliant lustre, specked with a white dot, the canvas of a far-off ship; with the horizon line so high, so hazy, and so distant, that, but for its deep tinge, sea might hardly be told from sky. How it gleams in, through a break in the mulberries! It almost makes one think that here, up in these mulberry shades of Lebanon, is the Happy Land, where, hoping nothing, fearing nothing, struggling for nothing, doing nothing, one might be content, gazing upon that sea and through that sky, to sit and gaze and rest in peace for ever.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Algerian Olives.—The Algiers journals state that olives of the present season have already been taken to the market of that city. The crop is unusually early, and in Kabylia it is so abundant that the trees, bending under the weight of fruit, had to be propped up.

A VISIT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mr. Horace Greely, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, gives an account in his paper of a visit he paid to Brigham Young, and of the conversation he held with him on the doctrines of the Mormons. When Brigham Young stated that none of the ministers or bishops received salaries, Mr. Greely asked, "How, then, do your ministers live?" Brigham Young replied, "By the labour of their own hands, like the first apostles. Every bishop, every elder, may be daily seen at work in the field or the shop, like his neighbours; every minister of the church has his proper calling, by which he earns the bread of his family; he who cannot or will not do the church's work for nothing is not wanted in her service; even our lawyers (pointing to General Ferguson and another present, who are our regular lawyers of the church) are paid nothing for their services. I am the only person in the church who has not a regular calling apart from the church's service, and I never received one farthing from her treasury. If I obtain anything from the tithing-house I am charged with and pay for it, just as any one else would; the clerks in the tithing-store are paid like other clerks, but no one is ever paid for any service pertaining to the ministry. We think a man who cannot make his living aside from the ministry of Christ unsuited for that office. I am called rich, and consider myself worth 250,000 dollars; but no dollar of it was ever paid me by the church, or for any service as a minister of the everlasting gospel."

After reporting other questions and answers, Mr. Greely says:—As President Young is the first minister of the Mormon Church, and bore the principal part of the conversation, I have reported his answers alone to my questions and observations. The others appeared uniformly to defer to his views, and to acquiesce fully in his responses and explanations. He spoke readily, not always with grammatical accuracy, but with no appearance of hesitation or reserve, and with no apparent desire to conceal anything; nor did he repel any of my questions as impertinent. He was very plainly dressed in thin summer clothing, and with no air of sanctimony or fanaticism. In appearance he is a portly, frank, good-natured rather thick-set man of fifty-five, seeming to enjoy life, and to be in no particular hurry to get to heaven. His associates are plain men, evidently born and reared to a life of labour, and looking as little like crafty hypocrites or swindlers as any body of men I ever met. The absence of cant or snuffle from their manner was marked and general, yet I think I may fairly say that their Mormonism has not impoverished them—that they were generally poor men when they embraced it, and are now in very comfortable circumstances—as men averaging three or four wives a-piece certainly need to be.

"If I hazard any criticisms on Mormonism generally, I reserve them to a separate letter, being determined to make this a fair and full exposé of the doctrine and polity, in the very words of its prophet, so far as I can recall them. I do not believe President Young himself could present them in terms calculated to render them less obnoxious to the Gentile world than the above. But I have a right to add here, because I said it to the assembled chiefs at the close of the above colloquy, that the degradation (or, if you please, the restriction) of woman to the single office of child-bearing and its accessories, is an inevitable consequence of the system here paramount. I have not observed a sign in the streets, an advertisement in the journals of this Mormon metropolis, whereby a woman proposes to do anything whatever. No Mormon has ever cited to me his wife's, or any woman's opinion on any subject; no Mormon woman has been introduced or has spoken to me; and though I have been asked to visit Mormons in their houses, no one has spoken of his wife (or wives) desiring to see me, or his desiring me to make her (or their) acquaintance, or voluntarily indicated the existence of such a being or beings. I will not attempt to report our talk on this subject, because, unlike what I have above given, it assumed somewhat the character of a disputation, and I could hardly give it impartially; but one remark made by President Young I think I can give accurately, and it may serve as a sample of all that was offered on that side. It was in these words, I think, exactly—'If I did not consider myself competent to transact a certain business without taking my wife's or any woman's counsel with regard to it, I think I ought to let that business alone.' The spirit, with regard to women, of the entire Mormon, as of all other polygamic systems, is fairly displayed in this avowal. Let any such system become established and prevalent, and woman will soon be confined to the harem, and her appearance in the street with unveiled face will be accounted immodest."

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference.—The proceedings of the closing week of the Conference were as follows:—At the morning sitting on Saturday, the 6th instant, the Rev. T. Dicken read the following statistics of Church membership for the past year:—London district, 18,870; Bedford, 10,634; Kent, 5532; Norwich, 5830; Oxford, 5447; Portsmouth, 4754; Channel Islands, 3186; Devonport, 6811; Cornwall, 18,353; Exeter, 4948; Bristol, 9048; Bath, 7177; South Wales (first), 2878; South Wales (second), 4114; North Wales, 9367; Birmingham, 15,843; Macclesfield, 9228; Liverpool, 11,124; Manchester, 22,369; Halifax, 15,781; Leeds, 15,331; Sheffield, 9038; Nottingham, 12,181; Lincoln, 11,920; Hull, 14,319; York, 11,954; Whitby, 8123; Newcastle, 8539; Carlisle, 3142; Isle of Man, 3554; Edinburgh, 3256; Zetland, 1445; total, 292,797; last year, 277,091; increase, 15,706. The allotment of the candidates for the ministry was settled substantially as follows:—To institution and foreign missions, 25; institution and home work, 10; home missions, 10; president's list of reserve, 10; to immediate and active service, 25. The report of the Sabbath committee was read, and an interesting conversation took place, in which several ministers took part. On following Monday the morning and evening sittings of the Conference were taken up with somewhat miscellaneous business, the stationary committee meanwhile proceeding with its duties. Nothing requiring special notice was brought before the Conference. On Tuesday, after a discussion respecting bazaars, it was resolved that notice of the evils connected with them should be taken in the pastoral address. The stationing of ministers was completed, and the district chairmen was appointed. On Wednesday memorials from different districts were read and considered, and the report of the book committee was presented. On Thursday the Home Mission report was read and considered, and the home missionaries stationed. Sundry educational matters were discussed, after which it was decided that the next English Conference should be held in London, and the next Irish Conference in Dublin. At the morning sitting on Friday various petitions and communications were read and answered; and the list of the missionary deputations appointed was read over. At the evening sitting an arrangement was made that the deputation from Ireland should meet the English committee of education in London, for the purpose of a full investigation of what the Irish Conference had done relative to the Irish Education Board. The suggestions in a report of a committee appointed last year was ordered to be printed and forwarded to each minister, and to be settled next Conference, on "what could be done to facilitate the dispatch of business at the Conference." A committee on "connectional documents" reported that it was desirable to form a Wesley Library, a Wesleyan Library, and a library of the modern works of Methodists, as well as a depository of papers, portraits, prints, &c., interesting to students of Methodist history. For these purposes a fireproof room in the Centeneray Hall might at once be used; and the committee asked Conference to appoint a committee for the collection of documents, and also a curator. The committee for preparing a code of rules reported progress. The unanimous thanks of Conference were recorded to Joseph Hargreaves, Esq., of Shipley, for presenting to the Connection a freehold school-room on the model deed, which cost £600. The "Conference Journal" having been read, the President and Secretary signed it, all the brethren present standing; and, after a hymn and prayer, the Conference of 1859 closed a little after ten o'clock.—*Illustrated News.*

Capture of Quebec.—On the 13th of September, 100 years have elapsed since the battle and capture of Quebec—a fortress that has been styled "The brightest jewel of the British Crown." The conqueror of Canada, the gallant Wolfe—the hero of '33, whose heart's blood watered the Plains of Abraham—lies buried at St Alphage, Greenwich, whereto a party of Canadian gentlemen lately proceeded to lay wreaths of laurel on his tomb.

Freaks of a Welch Bullock.—Lately, as a herd of Welch cattle was coming up from Barnet Fair, a young bullock of that diminutive species, apparently tired of plodding slowly with the drove, started off at full speed down the Hornsey Road, the animal, which leaped like a stag, clearing every obstruction. A costermonger's barrow in the road, which would have been tossed high in the air or turned over by a more unwieldy animal, was easily cleared, to the surprise of the vendor of green-stuff, and a milk-woman's pails were treated in a similar way. The animal at last cleared a fence, and landed on the green sward, where he luxuriated for a short time, and after a long chase was captured.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Your readers must, I conceive, agree with me that the attempt to conduct the duties of the Sydney Police Office by unpaid magistrates, without the superintendence and control of a paid and responsible one, has proved an utter failure.

There is no doubt that the gentlemen who attend, and give their services gratuitously to the public, are deserving of the highest praise and respect; yet it is patent their previous pursuits, occupations, and education do not assist, but weaken, their efficiency in conducting the very important duties they are called upon to perform. One day a criminal is punished by a week's confinement, and the next day for a similar offence a sentence of three months is recorded.

Again, what is solemnly pronounced law to-day is, on the morrow, ridiculed as adverse to the law. It is, moreover, melancholy to witness the indecision and want of knowledge which is daily exhibited on the Bench—even in the most trivial cases; but, doubtless, study, and a constant attendance at the Court would, in time, remedy these defects. Yet, when the honour of being a J.P. is the sole inducement which influences many to accept this honorary title, neither study nor improvement by attendance is to be expected.

The saving of a paltry sum per annum ought never for one moment to be placed in competition with the administration of even-handed justice—justice in fact, to the poor and ignorant; for they are the parties principally interested in the conduct of the Sydney Police Court, and not the rich, who seldom appear as parties in that resort of vice and misery.

There is no second opinion on this subject—all parties endorse the fact. If, therefore, the present Premier will appoint a gentleman competent not only to conduct the duties, but who, from position, character, and temper, commands the respect of the magistrates and the public, he will confer a boon of no little value upon the people.

Obediently, yours,

M. L. C.

HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I like a holiday (when I can get it) as well as most people—and if we are to have a relaxation from business on St. Andrew's Day and St. Patrick's Day, why not on St. George's or St. David's day, and every other Saint's day in the year? As an employé I should not complain. It is really lamentable to read the pitiable appeals made through the Press by clerks and persons similarly occupied, for a day's holiday. Why not do the same as mechanics and artizans if they want a holiday—ask for it, and deduct it from their week's wages. Thus they would be under no compliment to their employers. If employers voluntarily offer a holiday that is another matter.

Your's obediently,

TROWEL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Christmas day falling, as it does this year, on Sunday, will deprive many of this festive holiday, which is anxiously looked forward to by thousands engaged in commercial pursuits. I would suggest that St. Andrew's day (Balmain Regatta), which is set apart by the Government offices, banks, and the leading wholesale houses of our city as a public holiday, be made general in place of Christmas day. Trusting this may meet the eyes of the many employers of the retail establishments,

A DRAPER'S ASSISTANT.

November 25th.

Drinking Fountain.—A very handsome free drinking fountain has been opened for public use in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, at the point of junction of Strutton-ground, Great Peter-street, and Greycoat-place. Above the fountain is placed a marble slab with the following inscription:—"This fountain of pure water was erected by Robert Stafford for the benefit of his friends and fellow parishioners in Westminster, with an earnest desire for their temporal and eternal welfare."

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES HENRY READ are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife MARY ANN; to move from his residence, Lower George-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

THE EYESIGHT and DEAFNESS.—REMOVAL—Mr. DE LISSA has removed to 178, Pitt-street, corner of King-street. Tinted Spectacles of the greatest brilliancy; and the Organic Vibrator for the relief and cure of deafness. ☞ Observe the new address, Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 178, Pitt-street, opposite the Rainbow Tavern.

CLEMENTS versus WOOLLER and HUBERT, at Maitland. Judgment given, two pounds for the plaintiff.—The undersigned having paid two pounds and ten shillings, he begs to inform those concerned that he does not consider himself liable for further expenses, under the circumstances alluded to. P. E. HUBERT, 122, Phillip-street.

MACQUARIE WARD, 23rd November, 1859.—To JOHN CALDWELL, Esq, Pitt-street.—Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of Macquarie Ward, believe (from the knowledge we have of your thorough business habits, your unimpeachable private character, as well as your general acquaintance with the wants and requirements of the City) that you would make an efficient alderman to represent our interest in the Municipal Council, in the room of the Mayor, George Smith, Esq., who retires from office. We therefore beg respectfully to request that you will allow yourself to become a candidate, and, in the event of your consenting to do so, we pledge ourselves to vote for, and use every exertion to secure your return.

Hon. L. H. Bayley, M.L.A.
John Birrell, Esq., J.P.
William Ellis, Esq.
Mr. T. S. Carter
J. G. Crouch
John M'Guffin
A. F. Wilshire
W. Love
R. Iredale
T. Costes
W. Allen
P. R. Robinson
Samuel Bennett
Samuel Fuller
J. Cowan
L. S. Jacobsen
H. Clark
J. Allen
J. Russell
J. Abrahams
C. Staple
J. C. Cooke
B. H. Palmer
J. S. Jones
Mark Spence
William Deane
C. Tibbey
W. H. Palmer
John Brown
Donald M'Cleod
D. Wiley
J. H. Nilgrove
William Vial
J. L. Smith
Alfred Short
James Brown
James Sewell
Jacob Inder
Charles Pitt, sen.
Charles Pitt, jun.
John Freeman
Josiah Mason
J. Hurford
R. Hurford
R. Bently
J. Patterson
William King
Thomas Flood
J. Brady
J. B. Cooke
Richard M'Guffin, sen.
Richard M'Guffin, jun.
H. S. Butler
H. Harrison
Edward Clelland
Thomas Cocksedge
William Irvine
Thomas Peate
Robert Campbell
Thomas M'Guffin
Edward Borton, sen.
Edward Borton, jun.
T. S. Glaister
J. H. Morrison
Samuel Beahan
Dr. Salter
Mr. John Smith
—— Warren
J. Lipman
J. Broom
C. Albrech
Henry Buist
F. Drinkwater
J. C. Brandon
W. Lacey
Thomas Pearson, sen.
Arnold Stocker
A. Hamilton
John Greer
Isaac Norris
James Ham
J. Macintosh
J. Battley
W. Neeling
A. Mitchell
T. W. Farrell
T. W. Scott
E. Edenby
W. Smith
D. Macpherson
J. Wilson
Edward Bennett
Richard Dixon
Alexander Wilbretch
John Knox
Richard Pratt
M. Quirk
Charles Wiseman
P. F. Reid
Josiah Skerritt
Thomas Pearson, jun.
J. Nowlan
W. Penman
H. Smith
S. Drake
J. Corti
H. Ferris
J. H. Myers
Samuel Callaghan
A. Abraham, sen.
E. T. Penfold
C. Priddy
T. Cripps, jun.
W. Ellis
J. Kelly
D. Smart
J. Lindsley
J. S. Jones
J. Barnett
T. Lister
J. Plowright
R. Little
W. Cargo
J. Cargo
W. T. Pinhey
C. M. Roberts
— Farmer
— Williams
— Giles
— Gordon
— Milgrove
— Clark
S. Hebblewhite
J. M'Donald, jun.
J. M'Donald, sen.
A. M'Donald
A. M'Eldowney
J. M'Eldowney
Joseph M'Eldowney
W. Chaucer
W. Bond
James Pickering
John M'Nab
Robert M'Nab
John M'Nab, junior
William Flanigan
R. Thompson
W. Thompson
Charles Wood
Joseph Adams
B. Kilpatrick
Andrew Allan

To the Hon. L. H. Bayley, M.L.A., and the other Gentlemen signing the above requisition.

Gentlemen,—In answer to the above numerously and respectably signed requisition, I acknowledge myself a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Council for Macquarie Ward, caused by retirement of the Mayor, George Smith, Esq.

My long residence in, and intimate acquaintance with, the wants of the ward, also, having a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the city in general, if elected, I promise to use my best efforts to discharge the duties devolving upon me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

WANTED, to Know why DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market Buildings, George-street, sell more Boots and Shoes than any other house?—Because they sell better and cheaper than any body else.

JAMES HENNESSEY and CO., of Cognac.—Several remarks having lately reached us from London shippers, that their friends in Australia complain of the large sized bottles and full strength of our shipments of Brandy in one dozen cases: we think it right to inform importers and consumers that our twelve bottles of brandy have always contained, and will continue to contain, from 1 28-32 gallon to 1 31-32 gallon, and at strength of 11 to 12 under proof. We are informed by our agents, Messrs. Twiss and Brownings, of 47, Mark-lane, London, that some other houses ship one dozen cases brandy in smaller sized bottles, and at a lower strength, but we think it right to inform the Australian public that we shall adhere to our standard sized bottles and strength. JAMES HENNESSEY and CO. Cognac, 16th August, 1859.

SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly will be published, at cost price (estimated at 3s.), SOPHISMES ECONOMIQUES. By Frederick Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by the Rev. John West. Subscribers' names (stating number of copies) to be addressed J. W., Herald Office.

CHARLES ENDERBY begs to inform the public that he has OPENED a GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT at the corner of Park street and Castlereagh-street, with a choice and well-selected stock of teas, coffees, sugars, and oilmen's stores, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city.

Private families are invited to make a trial at the above establishment. Every article warranted first quality.

Prime English hams and bacon, and best Wollongong butter, always on hand.

Observe the address.—C ENDERBY, wholesale and retail grocer, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets.

NORRIE'S INDELLIBLE MARKING INK, without preparation, quite a new article, and which no other substance will eradicate, and warranted to remain as long as the fabric itself. 222, Pitt-street.

MANTLES, MANTLES, MANTLES.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES will show, THIS MORNING, the contents of three cases of rich glace MANTLES, new shapes, two and three frilled and long skirts, &c., at the following prices, viz, 18s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 37s 6d., together with a large lot of their own stock, at greatly reduced prices. An inspection of these bargains is respectfully solicited. Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street, and 291 and 293, George-street.

WHITE Canvas Boots and Shoes (French). LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-st.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Mauve Paris Kid Gloves. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

SILK Warp Crimean Shirts, a beautiful material, adapted for summer wear. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—For immediate SALE, to make room for larger machinery, a double-double royal single cylinder PRINTING MACHINE, capable of working 1000 to 1200 per hour, with driving-wheels, roller stocks, roller moulds, and everything complete. The machine was made by J. Brown and Co., of Kirkcaldy, and can be worked either by hand or steam. Apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, Herald Office.

TO BUTCHERS—Great REDUCTION in Sadler's MACHINERY.

20-inch block chopping machines, £23
22-inch ditto ditto, £35
24-inch ditto ditto, £40
26-inch ditto ditto, £50

Overhead horse powers, £22; small fillers, £6; large fillers, £9.

Apply to J. M. NIEBEL, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

PAPERHANGINGS, White Lead, Oils, &c. E. CURTISS, paperhanger and painter, 340, George-st.

COW and CALF, for SALE. Enquire Lower Domain Lodge.

MILCH COWS for SALE, just calving; warranted first-class. A. B., Post Office, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a quiet milking COW, just calved. Apply to Mr. BEEHAG, grocer, Newtown.

FOR SALE, several second-hand PHAETONS; also, Shamrock. Coach Factory, 357, Bourke-street.

DOG CARTS—Two for SALE, in good order. P. E. HUBERT, 122, Phillip-street.

FOR SALE, Machine, Fixtures, Goodwill, &c., of a Pork Butcher's Shop, cheap. Address M. P., Herald Office.

TO CHURCHWARDENS and Others.—For SALE, an excellent second-hand COMMUNION RAIL, 21 feet in length, with two ends, each 5 feet long, which can be adapted to any chancel. Apply to Mr. J. FLAVELLE, George-street.

TO SPORTSMEN.—SETTERS, the best breed in the colony, on SALE. NEWTON WILLIAMS, 98, Clarence-street.

MINMI COLLIERY.—W. H. WHYTE, having been appointed Sole Agent at Newcastle, for the above celebrated COALS, has to inform merchants, shipowners, shipmasters, and the public generally, that he is prepared to load vessels of any tonnage without the slightest delay, and is also in a position to load ships for any port, either Colonial or Foreign. Watt-street, Newcastle, 1st November, 1859.

DARLING POINT.—For SALE, in one or two lots, to suit purchasers, a choice and valuable block of freehold LAND, containing about two acres, beautifully situated, at the junction of the South Head Road and Ocean-street, adjoining Glenrock. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, Two HOUSES at Darlinghurst. Apply to PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM, George-street.

LAND for SALE, or LEASE, near the Parramatta Terminus, in farms of 10 or 20 acres. Apply to Mr. LACKEY, Rose Hill.

FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD GROCERY, in one of the best positions in the city. A competent person who has the means would find this a safe and profitable investment. Terms liberal. H., Herald Office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY wishes to enter a family as Nursery GOVERNESS, or to engage as companion to a lady, whom she would assist in her domestic arrangements. Address M. A., care of Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN required, who can make out working drawings, specifications, and estimates. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to B. R., Herald Office.

A YOUNG PERSON who understands Millinery and Dressmaking wishes for a SITUATION, as Needlewoman in a respectable family. Address W. J. S., 21, Union street, bottom of Erskine-street, Sydney.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, a strong active YOUTH of good character, for a Store. E. RAMSAY, grocer, &c., Balmain.

GERMAN or FRENCH.—A Lady, speaking one or both, correctly, and willing to devote an hour or two a day to reading and conversation with two young ladies, may hear of an engagement by addressing Mr. ROSSBACH, 138, Pitt-street North.

HEAD WAITER.—Wanted, for the Australian Club, a sober, steady active MAN, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at the Club House, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

KENTLEDGE.—Wanted a few TONS. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

NURSE WANTED.—References as to character and experience indispensable. Apply to Mrs. S. A. JOSEPH, 199, Premier-terrace, William-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, two good HANDS for the drapery; also, a Junior. 441, Brickfield Hill.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—WANTED, four good HANDS, to stack; the highest wages will be given. Apply to L. OWERS, brickmaker, St. Mary's, South Creek.

TO FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVERS.—WANTED, one accustomed to driving an American waggon, to proceed to the Clyde River THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf at 9 a.m.

TO MERCHANTS, ACCOUNTANTS, and others.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by a Young Man who has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping by double and single entry, and first-rate testimonials of business ability, &c. Address T. J. S., Herald Office.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—Wanted, for the country, a competent MAN to take charge of a Blacksmith's Shop. Highest wages given to a general workman. Or the shop, which is situated in the leading thoroughfare of the town of Braidwood, would be let upon liberal terms. The opportunity is a good one, as a steady and competent person could in a short time realise a competency. Apply to Mr. A. CUBITT, Hunter-street, Sydney; or, by letter, to Mr. DAVID RICHARDSON, Diggers' Home, Braidwood.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. PICKERING, 64, William-street.

WANTED, a SALESWOMAN, for the Drapery. 64, William-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, as BOOTS and WAITER; also a KITCHENMAID. Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to J. HUDSON, butcher, 148, William-st.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply to SHOULTZ and WORTLEY, Balmain.

WANTED, a good HORSESHOER; single man preferred. Apply W. SWAN, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, at DOLBY'S Boot Warehouse, George-street South.

WANTED, a working GARDENER. Apply PETER RAWLINGS, Ashfield.

WANTED, a PLUMBER. Apply J. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active YOUTH. SMYTH and WELLS, grocers, 88, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL to mind a baby. 105 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, MEN to make Strong Boots. Apply to W. HATTON, Macquarie-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, THIS MORNING, SHEPHERDS (single men). H. HAMBURGER, 79, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. J. FULLER, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 200, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, 100,000 BRICKS, in New Pitt-street. Apply to GAWTHORPE, 325, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN; also, a smart LAD as Indoor Servant. CLARK IRVING, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to W. BROCKLEBANK, chemist, 212, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong, active BOY. F. BONE, 398, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Young GIRL, as NURSE. 20, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. CUMMIN'S, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart clean LAD. Apply J. CLINTON, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to nurse a child. Apply Mrs. BERRY, 65, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a LAD to make himself generally useful. Marine Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a strong LITTLE GIRL. Apply M'Lean's Cottages, Edward-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Mr. CONWAY'S, 450½, George-street, near Market-st.

WANTED, a good PIANIST. Montpelier Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr. HANSARD, 77, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, at Pyrmont, private BOARD and RESIDENCE. Address H. L., Herald Office.

WANTED, a good general SERVANT. Apply at the Dolphin Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a WOMAN COOK. Apply at Glanworth, Darling Point, between 9 and 11 in the morning.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as GENERAL SERVANT. 427, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, for a few days. No. 6, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who is a good Laundress; also a NURSEMAID.

WANTED, an INVALID'S RECLINING CHAIR. State price. Box 132, Post Office.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT, No. 375, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a BOY, to work at a Screwing Machine. Apply CHAPMAN, BROTHERS, 782, George-st.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT, for a family at Newtown. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 7, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. COLLINS, 54, York-street.

WANTED, an energetic, business young MAN, for a first-class grocery establishment. Apply, stating previous engagement, to A. B., 253, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLES, for Twofold Bay and other districts; Milkmen, for Newcastle. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two Thoroughbred Kangaroo Female SLUTS. Apply to the Captain, on board the Amelia Breillat, Moore's Wharf.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT—one that can wash and iron, and make herself generally useful. For address apply to F. LARTER.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as NURSEMAID. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at Clyde Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, near St. Paul's Church.

WANTED, as COOK and LAUNDRESS, an experienced Person, with good references. Apply, this morning before 11, at 217, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the North Shore, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, THIS DAY, at 107, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, PLACES for Cooks, Laundresses, Parlour and Housemaids, General Servants. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Messenger, or in a store, or any place of trust; eight years' colonial character. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, for a country store—one who understands drapery preferred. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO.

WANTED, an UNDER-NURSE; references will be required. Apply to Mrs. STUART RUSSELL, Rangers, North Shore.

WANTED, 5000 good EWES, immediately, in the Northern Districts. Apply to GARLAND and BINGHAM.

WANTED, for a country store, Two JUNIOR ASSISTANTS. Apply W. C. KINGSBOROUGH, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. BETTERIDGE, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, a FARM LABOURER. Apply to the Master, on board the MARTHA, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. JOLLY, 82, William-st., Woolloomooloo, private door.

WANTED, a respectable person as COOK and LAUNDRESS for the country. Also, a General Servant, Housemaid, and Cook. Apply Governesses' and Servants' Home, 296, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good FARMING MAN, for Kiama, must be able to milk well; also a little GIRL, as NURSE. Apply to SAMUEL JACKSON, Raglan-street, South Sydney.

WANTED, large framed maiden EWES, delivered at Twofold Bay. Address, with full particulars and description to Mr. F. WENTWORTH, care of R. HILL, Esq., Bent-street.

WANTED a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, who can wait at table, and thoroughly understands her work; good references required, without which none need apply. S. D. GORDON, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, the CREDITORS of GEORGE CHAFFER to attend at the Insolvent Court on FRIDAY next, 25th November, at 11, to hear something greatly to their advantage.

WANTED, within fifteen minutes' walk from King-street, a well-finished HOUSE, containing four rooms with kitchen and servant's room. K., Herald Office.

WANTED, for a drapery establishment, a short distance from Sydney, an active, single young MAN, as LIGHT PORTER. Apply to RUSH and MERRETT, 233, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, either active or sleeping, with from one to two thousand pounds cash, to open a New Store in the country, in one of the best paying districts in the colony. For particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, solicitor, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as COOK—one who understands her business, and can bring testimonials of good character. No other need apply. Apply between the hours of ten and one o'clock. Mrs M'DONALD, Adelaide Cottage, 53, Macleay-street, Potts' Point.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, a SITUATION to take charge of an hotel or eating-house in any of the southern districts; the husband is an experienced builder. Also, a situation, by a first-rate Ploughman (Scotch), married.—Wanted, a middle-aged Female House Servant, two in family, at Port Curtis; Sawyers, German Shepherds, Weavers, Farming Men, Female Cook for Bathurst, Female Servants for Blackheath, several good Female Servants. Apply to HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 120, King-street East.

WANTED, a HOUSE, of eight rooms, with coach-house and stabling, in Pitt or Castlereagh streets, or near the Racecourse.

Several eligible PROPERTIES for SALE, in or near Sydney; and two good Retail BUSINESSES to be disposed of.

Commodious Furnished LODGINGS to LET, at Balmain, with attendance, if necessary.

Houses to let, rents and debts collected, or bought. HAIGH and BROWN, estate and commission agents, 120, King-street East.

A SKYLIGHT GALLERY TO LET, 16, William-street, with a furnished bedroom.

A PLEASANT BEDROOM, with balcony, to LET (furnished), with or without breakfast. 69, top of Hunter-street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—To LET, an established EATING HOUSE in Pitt-street, near King-street. Parties wishing to secure a good position for business will find this an excellent opportunity. Apply 178, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN, or two Friends willing to occupy same room, may hear of a most comfortable Home, and on reasonable terms, at 15, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two Gentlemen, in Balmain. Address T. M., Post-office, Balmain.

BEDROOM, with board, for two friends, respectable. Terms, moderate. 260, Clarence-street, three doors from Druitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, pleasantly situated. Mr. PALMER, 9, Hunter-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two Vacancies, separate rooms. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-st., Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen; terms, one guinea; private family. 170, Liverpool-st. East.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

BALMAIN.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD, &c., in a private family; water frontage, with every convenience of keeping a boat. Apply A. Z., Box 108, Post Office.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, in Nicholson-street, COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with immense water view—now in the occupation of Mrs. George Marshall—and situated in the most airy part of the neighbourhood, having eight rooms, garden, paddock, and every convenience for a respectable family. Rent low. Enquire E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

BURWOOD.—TO LET, a six-roomed COTTAGE, within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station, quite new, painted and papered throughout, with large verandah. All neatly fenced in, plenty of garden ground, and a well of excellent water. Rent, 12s. 6d per week. Apply at the next cottage, or to Dr. MACKELLAR, 83, Lower George-street, Sydney

COTTAGES to LET. Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, grocer, &c., Miller's Point.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET. 32, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff, with or without attendance.

FURNISHED HOUSE, well situated at the top of Bent-street, to LET, for a short term from the first proximo. Apply at once to F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

HOUSE to LET, enquire of E. CURTISS, Paperhanging Depôt, 340, George-street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING, BED, and DRESSING ROOMS, for a lady and gentleman, with extra bedroom, if required, and attendance. 201, Macquarie-street North. No other lodgers kept.

HYDE PARK.—TO BE LET, two DWELLING HOUSES in Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, near to Lyons-terrace, each containing eight apartments. Apply at the office of Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

HOUSE TO LET, near the Parramatta Road, containing four rooms, with slate roof and kitchen; stabling for four horses, with cart house, and good well of water in the yard. Within about six minutes' walk of Burwood Railway Station. Apply to D. M'LAUGHLIN, No. 152, South Head Road, Sydney.

INVALIDS.—To LET, at Randwick, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, of twelve rooms, with bath house, paddocks, and every accommodation for a school, or marine dwelling for invalids, overlooking Coogee Bay and the Pacific. Apply before 29th November, to WILLIAM ELLIS, 540, George-street.

MARINE VILLA to be LET, twenty-five minutes from town, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c., three acres of garden and orchard in a high state of cultivation. The proprietor being compelled to proceed to his station, will be happy to offer easy terms to a tenant undertaking to keep the above in good order for a period. Apply W. B., Herald Office.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, that large Family RESIDENCE, in Lavender Bay, lately in the occupation of H. H. Browne, Esq. Also, a five-room COTTAGE with kitchen, fronting the Bay. Apply on the premises, JOHN CARR.

OFFICES to LET, in Margaret-street.—The commodious Offices, lately in the possession of the Royal Mail Co., and now occupied by W. Billyard, Esq. Immediate possession if required. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS VACANT, suitable for a family, at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET.—That old-established house the Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street North.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, corner George and Wills street, Redfern, containing six rooms, cellar, kitchen, outhouses, &c. Next door but one to the Town Hall. Apply LANGLEY'S Land Agency Offices.

TO LET, 92, Palmer-street,—4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply T. W. FOSTER.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in York-street, suitable for any business. Apply 145, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Two Rooms, 550, George street, furnished or not, commanding a fine view of the harbour.

TO LET, Butcher's SHOP, in Phillip-street. Apply H. VAUGHAN, King and Phillip-streets.

TWO YOUNG LADIES can be accommodated with Sleeping Apartments, 341, Pitt-street South. Terms, moderate.

TO be LET, the STORE in Pitt-street North, lately occupied by N. Robinson. Apply to A. SOLMITZ and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO LET, the STORES and premises off George-street, recently in the occupation of Messrs. Egan and Son. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, Elizabeth-st. North.

TO LET, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, a PADDOCK, with stables, coach-house, adjoining Mr. Husband's, Solicitor, lately occupied by Mr. Ardern, haberdasher, South Head Road. Apply to W. CHALK, Stanmore, Newtown.

TO LET, a SHOP and PREMISES, newly erected, at the corner of George and Bathurst streets. Apply to EDWIN DAINTREY, solicitor, 65, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, at Botany-street, Surry Hills, a six-roomed stone balcony HOUSE, with detached kitchen, shed, yard, good water, and fine view. Mr. ALFRED COOK, architect, 153, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO be LET, the BON ACCORD STORE, corner of Pitt-street and Queen's Wharf, now in the occupation of Anderson, Brothers. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO WORKING MEN and others.—TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, in a healthy situation, at moderate rents. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 309, late 214, George-street.

TO LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, Cumberland-street, known as the Rock of Cashel, with bar-fittings complete. Rent moderate. Apply Mr. DOWLING, Church-hill.

TO LET, by tender, the SHOP and PREMISES, lately rented by Mr. M'Grath, in Park-street, next to Park House. Apply to ROBBERDS and BENBOW, solicitors, 114, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the GENERAL WASHINGTON HOTEL, lower George-street, doing a good business; rent low, terms liberal. For further particulars apply to W. N. PALMER, proprietor.

TO LET, at Camden-terrace, Newtown, a genteel COTTAGE, five rooms, kitchen, store, and scullery; stable, coach house, garden, large yard, and good water. Omnibuses pass the door. Rent, £65. Apply to JOY and CO., Circular Wharf.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Hill's terrace, Riley-street, containing four rooms and a kitchen, with balcony, verandah, spacious yard, and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. JOHN HILL, junior, King-street, or Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, respectably furnished, for six months, a delightfully situated COTTAGE, with water frontage, containing four rooms, servant's room, store and kitchen; good well of water and garden, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office; rent moderate. For particulars, apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

TO LET the ESTATE known as ROCKY POINT, situated about twelve miles from Sydney. The house is commodious, containing twelve large, and airy rooms, with outhouses; large garden, and about 120 acres of good grazing and cultivation land. Apply to Mr. T. M'CULLOCH, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, a good stone HOUSE, delightfully situated near the Congregational Church, and within five minutes' walk of Crook's Ferry, containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, &c., with good garden, fowl-yard, and every convenience for a gentleman's family. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS, Roach Cottage, Balmain; or to Mr. G. BONAMY, Crook's Ferry.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, in a delightful and healthy situation, at the back of Woodstock-terrace, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, 11 rooms, verandah and garden in front, with stable, coach-house, and hay-loft; kitchen, servant's room, two good yards, and never-failing supply of water at back. Apply on the premises to Mr. W. TAYLOR; or 289, Elizabeth-street South, Sydney.

TO LET, DUCK RIVER FARM, consisting of 190 acres of land, fronting on the north side of the Parramatta Road, between Duck River and Macarthur's Creek, the waters of which surround it on all other sides and securely fence it. It is well suited for a slaughtering establishment, being close to the Parramatta Railway Terminus. Apply to Major WENTWORTH, Cumberland-place, Sydney.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

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